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CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1878.

STRAW.

The Material of Which But-Field, Leiter ler's Last Brick Was Made.

> His Introduction of Boulds Baker's Telegram a Complete Fizzle.

Ex-Congressman Darrall Another Bad Witness for the Democrats.

He Fails to Confirm Anderson's Story in Any Essential Particular :

But Contradicts Him on Many Important Points.

Anderson Confounded by the Production of an Old Letter :

Which Was Set Forth the Republican Plans in East Feliciana.

A Few More of Anderson's Characteristic Contradictions and Evasions.

Alexander H. Stephens Talks Back to Some of His Democratic Critics in Georgia.

An Anti-Revolutionary Declaration Agreed Upon by the House Judiciary Committee.

ANDERSON AGAIN.

NAND PERJURER.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—Gen. Butler made a waterhaul to-day on the Boulds Baker matter. In the cross-examination of Post-Office officials this morning, it appeared that Baker, at the time he sent the telegram to Lieux.—Gov. Young at Columbus, was an official in the Post-Office, having been appointed under Gen. Grant, upon the recommendation of Sengtor Morton and the Democratic Congressional delegation from Texas. Butler's entire point was lost by this proof. Anderson was cross-examined this morning, and a basis apparently laid to prove that the signature of Weber to the Weber-Anderson agreement was forged.

Experts who have examined it are understood to he was continued to the coloring the first the whiteswere carefully conceining the first the whiteswere carefully conceined to the color of the was brought and the was brought to be called for it is an about the end of June. 1877, and from that time onward there was no communication until January, and that conspicted the transfer of the transfer of the transfer of the matter would be called for it is an at all at a first time on was about the end of June. 1877, and from that time onward there was no communication until January, and that conspicted the transfer of the wind January, and that conspicted the transfer of the wind January, and that conspicted the transfer of the wind January, and that conspicted the transfer of the wind January, and that conspicted the transfer of the matter would be called for it is a to the Weber-Anderson agreement was forged. Experts who have examined it are understood to be of the opinion that the words "and D. A. Weber" were written in the

favor of Darrall's own appointment as Collector of New Orleans. The drift of the evidence was to show that, had Darrall been appointed, the Anderson documents might have been surrendered. Darrall positively swore that Anderson told him the alleged Sherman latter was also signed by Stoughton Stapley.

Executive Committee of his district which contains some striking statements. The letter was written in reply to one asking him certain questions about his public utterances. The letter itself will make more than a commit in print, but the following extract is significant:

In the event, therefore, that this Convention shall ignore me as an unfit representative of Democratic orinciples, and shall attempt to rule me out of the Democratic party became of my recent public acts or sentiments, then I say to you and to them plainly and distinctly that I shall recard their edict as but a brutum fulner lessed by an irresponsible faction of tricksten, and the one question, whether I or they are sund in the faith of the fathers, shall be left to the true Democracy of the district to be settled at the polls.

The House Judiciary Committee to day, by a vote of 8 to 1, decided to report a resolution asserting, in substance, that the Torty-fourth Congress was a properly constituted body to count the votes and declare the result of the Presidential election, and no subsequent Congress has the power to revise the action thus taken; nor can Congress confer powers upon the Supreme Court, or upon any other tribunal, to reopen the questions which have thus been settled.

The Committee will meet to porrow to constitute the property of the states of the property of the property of the states of the property of the property of the property of the states of the property of

to reopen the questions which are to some settled.

The Committee will meet to some to consider a preamble to the resolution.

The vote was as follows: In favor of the resolution, Democrats—Harris, Harridge, Stenger, McMahon, and Cuiberson; Remblems—Fre, Conger, and Lapham. Mr. Knott, the Chairman, dissented. Butler, Republican, and Lynde, Democrat, were absent.

THE TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—The Committee inquiring into the alleged election fraud in Louisiana and Florida resumed its season

At the suggestion of Mr. Coz, the whole sub-

jet was laid over for the present.

James E. Anderson, Supervisor of Registration of East Feliciana Parish La, was recalled, and questioned by Mr. Cox relative to the appointment of his brother in the Philadelohia Custom-House.

witness said: I met Gen. Smith, and told him that I thought I would withdraw all claims on the Administration provided he would appoint my brother to a position in the Baltimore Custom-House, or rather [correcting himself] I went to Gen. Smith and asked him if he would not appoint my brother, and he asked me if I was willing to withdraw my claims in case he would do so, or rather [again correcting himself] he asked me if I would be satisfied with the apsointment of my brother. I said I would be, and he asked me to give him a letter to that effect.

Q.—Did you do so? A.—I did.
Q.—Have you a copy of that effect.
Q.—Was there any further communication with Gen. Smith after that? A.—Non whatever.
Q.—Was that the end of your communication at that time? A.—Yes, so far as I can recollect.
Q.—That was about the end of June, 1877, and from that time onward there was no communication until January, and that complete the trans-

Experts who have examined it are understood to be of the opinion that the words "and D. A. Weber" were written in the acknowledgment atter the signature by Anderson also swore he never said to anybody that the alleged Sherman letter was signed by Stongthon; pet ex-Congressman Darrall later testified that Anderson swing stinature was appended to the doctument. Anderson will find it difficult to explain why he received \$850 from a Democratic politician named Wedge at Baton Rouge at the time he made out his return without protest. The purpose of the cross-examination appeared to-day s foundation to prove that he received \$850 because he did not file the protest. Anderson swing that he received \$850 because he did not file the protest. Anderson has constantly testified that the purpose of the Ropublican conspiracy was to have no election in Felicians. Parish, yet an original letter from himself to Lieut-Gov. Antoine was produced, showing that Anderson was actually organizing the negro vote for the Republicans. Ex-Congressman Darrall held the stand throughout the afternoon. The Democrate expected to make much of him. Darrall however, proved Many minutes will appear to the purpose of the Ropublicans of the purpose of the Ropublican to prove that Anderson over the throughout the afternoon. The Democrate expected to make much of him. Darrall held the stand throughout the afternoon. The Democrate expected to make much of him. Darrall held the stand throughout the afternoon. The Democrate expected to make much of him. Darrall held the stand throughout the afternoon. The Democrate expected to make much of him. Darrall held the stand throughout the afternoon. The Democrate expected to make much of him. Darrall held the stand throughout the afternoon. The Democrate expected to make much of him. Darrall held the stand throughout the afternoon. The Democrate expected to make much of him. Darrall positively wore that a constitution of the proving the provi

Collector of New Orleans. The drift of the vidence was to show that, had Darrall been suprointed, the Anderson documents might have been surrendered. Darrall positively swore that Anderson told him the stleged Sherman letter was also signed by Stoughton. Stanley Matthews expressed to Darrall the colinion that there was no Sherman letter, and that Anderson had no papers be feared to have published. Darrall brought out the fact that a Democratic Senator had informed Stanley Matthews that Syber, the attorney of Anderson, had taken the documents to New York and OFFERET THEN TO TILDEN or his agents, and that Tilden had declined them, with the statement that they were not worth the purchase. Mrs. Jenks also spoke of the Sherman-Stoughton document. In Darrall's examination Gen. Butler showed his hand as an active autorney of the Democratic Hassisted McMabon in brincing out testimony on the Democratic side. Darrall also showed that Chairman Potter had knowledge of this matter early in the winter, and talked with him about the Sherman-Stoughton agreement. Potter seemed particularly desirous to have Darrall testify that he (Potter) did not seem to New York.

OKIMBO THE HELF OF ANDERSON.

W. H. Seymour, the Notary Public before whom the Anderson beder agreement was acknowledged, and A. J. Wilder, one of the substantial contrary, Potter does not substantially a statement was acknowledged, and A. J. Wilder, one of the substantial testify that he (Potter) did not seem to New York.

COMING THE HELF OF ANDERSON.

W. H. Seymour, the Notary Public before whom the Anderson beder agreement was acknowledged, and A. J. Wilder, one of the substant Anderson's testimony. Geograph of the contrary, Potter deep response to the committee, and when they did put me provided the contrary. Potter deep response to the proposed provided the provided the

him, I think, when he was down there as a "visiting statesmap."

I met him in New Orleans more than a year ago. I have been nequanted since the beginning of the ession, is October, and have met him frequently.

Q.—Did he take any part in the contest for the Collectorship of New Orleans? A.—Yes, ar; I think so, —at least it was supposed among all of us that he had influence with the President, and I called on him in regard to that matter several times. Other of our friends from the State did.

Q.—Have you now a recollection of when Mr. Anderson came over bere in connection with either Mr. Packard's claims or yours to the Collectorship? A.—Mr. Anderson had an interview about the middle of January in regard to that matter. Anderson represented to me and Mr. Packard that he had some influence with Mr. Matthews, and he volunteered to go and see Mr. Matthews, and the had some influence with Mr. Matthews, and the had some influence with Mr. Matthews, and the the suthorized me—to say to Mr. Packard that he had withdrawn all his opposition,—to say to him that Mr. Packard would be acceptable to him, and he informed me that the trouble was that THE PRESIDENT DIDN'T WANT PACKARD.

Before that Mr. Matthews had been bitterly opposed to Mr. Packard. I had been to see him some time before Mr. Anderson saw him.

Q.—What was the influence, if you knew from this conversation, that Mr. Anderson exerted over Senator Matthews, which brought about the change.

Q.—What did? A.—I do not think Mr. Anderson influence brought about the change.

Q.—What did? A.—I talked with Senator

think, but I de not think it brought about the change.

Q.—What did? A.—I talked with Senator Matthews a number of times, and other gentlemen from our State did, and about that time you know there was a change of front down there. Senator Matthews had stood very well down in our State, and had been commended for his part in what was called the Wormley conference, and one thing and another, and setting up the Nichola Government, but the newspapers got to abusing him, and he did not feel so friendly to the Democratic element. That helped to bring him around, and then also an interview with myself, and I think Mr. Anderson, did a great deal, because Senator Matthews represented to me that he had said to Mr. Anderson that he had shally become satisfied that Mr. Packard understood better the wants of the parties down there, and was a proper man to be appointed. As to another influence Matthews never represented that Anderson had any.

Q.—After the time that you became satisfied Packard could not get the position of Collector you then urged your own claims: A.—This is a very reculiar Admiration. I was going to say that

Matthews for you? A.—I only know this: Mr. Matthews told me he had had one or two interviews with the President in my behalf, and that he seemed very favorable to me, and thought that I would be appointed.

Q.—Was not Senstor Matthews at a certain period of time, after he withdrew his opposition to Packard, active in your behalf, and did he not urge upon the President your appointment? A.—I can say nothing further than what Senstor Matthews told me. He told me he would endeavor to infinence the President in my favor.

Q.—In what way did Anderson figure in that connection as a friend of yours? Give the whole story in that connection? A.—Anderson saw Matthews said he did not think the President would appoint Packard at all.

Q.—Do you remember Mrs. Jenks being here? A.—Yes, sir; she was here. It was published in the papers that she was here, and that she had the Sherman document.

Q.—She was here, claiming to have the Sherman letter? A.—She told me she had.

Q.—What was she doing with it. A.—I could not say. My impression is that Mrs. Jenks came here the latter part of January, and I think the day after she came she came up to the House and called me into mite-room, and stated to me that she was desirons of assisting Packard in securing the place, and that the Administration did not seem to consider the claims of Republicans down there who had served the party; that Packard would appoint men to serve the party; and good men, and she offered her services,—that is, said she might be of service. In any case, she said she was going to see Mr. Sherman. I think site said that she had an agreement or letter. She said this letter was written by Mr. Sherman, and that she was dan agreement or letter. She said this letter was written by Mr. Sherman, and that she was dan agreement or letter. She said this letter was written by Mr. Sherman, and that she was drawed to use it if it could be used to belp Packard. I didn't care to take any part in the matter, and told her she had better ase Packard, or Kellogg, or semebody, and I

HAD THE DOCUMENTS. party that had them, but I think she said she had them.

Q.—About how long was it before Mrs. Jenks changed front on her statement as to having, or not having, the letter? A.—As nearly as!I can recollect, she was here a couple of weeks. I never talked with her after that, except as | passed her on the struct, once or twice, but in the course of a week or so there was an interview with Mr. Sherman, in the course of which he said he never had given such a letter, for Mrs. Jenks admitted he never had. She published a card in the Times to that effect. I remember during the time Anderson was over nere he saw her.

Q.—What other copies of the Sherman documents are in existence? Any except this original document, which she claims to have? A.—I am not sure. I expect Anderson had a copy.

Q.—How long did he have a copy? A.—I have no idea. I recollect Mr. Anderson told me that the original document was left with Mr. Weber soon after it was written, and he had a copy, and I sappose has had a copy ever since.

Q.—When was the first time you knew that Mr. Matthew was aware that

CERTAIN PAPERS WERE NOT IN MR. ANDERSON'S CERTAIN PAPERS WERE NOT IN MR. ANDERSON'S

CERTAIN PAPERS WERE NOT IN MR. ANDERSON'S HANDS which it was anyways important to take up? A.—I cannot answer the question just in that shape. Mr. Matthews never said to me that Mr. Anderson had any papers he desired to take up. On the contrary, he said to me, in one of our interviews, probably in March, that the papers in Anderson's hands were of no account, and he did not care whether they were taken up or not. I mean his letter that he might have written. I remember we had a conversation at that time in regard to the Sherman letter, and Matthews' opinion was that there was not any such etter ever given, and that it was not worth bothering about.

By Mr. Cox—What was the date of that conversation? A.—It would be some time during March; that is my recollection in regard to our conversation.

Mr. McMahon bere

snew probably go on with my answer to your questions. About the time this letter was written. Probably the same day or the day before. I was informed that negotiations were pending between Anderson's attorney and Tilden and his friends in New York by which these documents, and paptra, and letters of Matthews were to be placed in possession of somebody in New York. Tilden and his friends, and I wrote this letter to Anderson because I considered that he should act in good faith in the matter, and that the letters had better be taken out of the possession of his attorney and kept in his own possession. At that time I certainly had not seen all the documents. I had certainly had not seen all the documents. I had certainly not seen Matthews' letters, and knew nothing of them. The only thing I had seen of Matthews was that he talked with Anderson and Weber and promised to do something for them, and that is what he told me.

Q.—What you heard made you rather uneasy on this subject? You attached some importance to these papers? A.—I did for this reason: Because Anderson had told me there was such documents to be published, and I had never had any conversation with Maithews about these papers.

Q.—What you heard made you rather uneasy on this subject? You attached some importance to these papers? A.—I did for this reason: Because Anderson had told me there was such documents to be published, and I had never had any conversation with Maithews about these papers.

Q.—This is not received.

I think he said he had it from a Democratic source. I am positive that was the only time these papers were ever mentioded between diatithews and myself, and he said that they amounted to nothing as far as he was concerned. He said he was sutiable and from his talk I was pretty well satisfied that Mr. Sherman had never written any such letter.

Q.—This is never your the 10th of March.

I think he said he had it from a Democratic source. I am positive that was the only time these papers were ever mentioded between diatithews and from his

Q.—This is the letter referring to the Sherman letter. Look at it. [Here McMahon read the following letter, dated March 3, 1878:]

THE LETTER.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., March 3, 1878.—My Dran Sin: I had an interview with M—this evening, and told him whit I heard from Potter, and that you had been over and assured me that the papers were all in your possession and would remain so. He said he had word from another source that propositions had been made by some one, and I taking remarked if all went right you were to gist them up. I said that would surely be done, and I would be responsible. He, of course, spoke only of the Sherman copy. Snd I referred to nothing else. You had best write him you were over, but did not care to trouble him, and that you assured me the papers were safe in your own possession, and would be given up when I went in. You understood neither of us referred to any paper from him you had, and all looks as favorable as we could wish. We will hear from Marks to-morrow, and I will at once let you know. Write or not, as you think best, to M—; but it seems to me betier to write. Give my love to Mra. A—and tell her we are going to win. Write any news from the S—s. Truly your,

To James E. Anderson, Philadelphia.

Q.—The conversation between you and Matthews referred only to the Sherman copy? A.—At that interview I remember he spoke about the letter refecting upon Mr. Matthews. I only remember that was done he was to deliver up the Sherman copy, and you were to be appointed Collector of the Port at New Orleans, and when that was done he was to deliver up the Sherman copy, and you were to be responsible that it would be delivered up? A.—That is what the letter stated. That is about correct. The understanding of Anderson was this: that he had written assurances from Sherman and Stoughton that they would.

BO SOMETRINO FOR HIM, and that Matthews knew of this, and he had written assurances from those men who were down there, and he said that if they did not provise for him—in fact,

That is what Anderson has always told me, that they gave him and weber written assurances that they gave him and weber written assurances that they would be a surant at New Orleans? A.—I have heard him relate about something to several gentlemen during the past month, myself and others being present.

Q.—Look at this letter of March 17, 1878, and see if that refreshes your recollection as to Mathews having called on the President on your behalf with whom did you have conversation in which you derived information that the President was dead against Packard? A.—I got that information

March: that is my recollection in regard to our conversation.

By Mr. McMahon—Look at that letter, and see if it is in your handwriting, and if it refreshes your recollection as to any matters (handing letter to witness)? A.—Yes, this a little earlier date than I thought. I thought it was dated in March, but I see it is dated Feb. 17. The conversation that had with Matthews was about this letter, this document. At that time there was nothing said about ny recollection of any papers or documents or anything of the kind. Msithews said to me that he was

ANXIOUS TO OBLIGE ANDERSON.

Q.—Anderson had just been over here, hadn't her A.—Yes, sir, I magine he had just been here. He was over a number of times.

Q.—He had had an interview with Senator Matthews, had he not? A.—That must have been written after his first interview.

Q.—After he went home you wrote him, did you not? A.—Yes, sir.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

I think he said he had it from a Democratic source. I am positive that was the only time these papers were over mentioded between-Maithews and myself, and he said that they amounted to nothing as far as he was concerned. He said he was eathed the said that they amounted to nothing as far as he was concerned. He said he was eathed find the said that they amounted to nothing and from his talk I was bretty well satisfied that Mr. Sherman had not written any such letter.

Q.—Still the understanding was that if you got the Collectorship that copy was to be given up? A.—I do not know that there was any understanding. I is hardly fair to Senator Matthews to put it in that shape. Maithews said if they got a suitable man Anderson ought to put it in that shape. Maithews said if they got a suitable man Anderson ought to be satisfied. He was threatening to make such exposures as could unseat there were out against him, and all reasonable was a copy of the Sherman letter.

Matthews, and he thoughthe ought to give unall his claims. He cared nothing about the letters there were out against him, and all he washed was a copy of the Sherman letter.

Matthews, and he thoughthe ought to give unall his claims. He cared nothing about the letters were an important matter on the surrender of sich Senator Maithews was to be satisfied to work in your behalf; whether you did not set in all this negotiation upon the supposition that the Sherman letter was an important and valuable document which was to be surrendered to Soundor Maithews when you were appointed Collector? A.—Well, sir, my letters were above, and of course my letters were showing at that time that these gontlemen did not want it to come out, and of course my letters were showing it that time that these gontlemen did not want it to come out, and of course my letters were showing it that time that these gontlemen did not want it to come out, and of course in the stears of any of the surrendered him with indictmen in Louisian unless he gave un these documents.

By the Chairman

MATTHEWS.

and in support of his inquiry reterred to the following Scriptural passage: "Which of you shall have an ass fallen into a pit and will not pull him out on Sabbath day?"

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

THE WESTER ASSOCIATED PRES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—The Committee of the Senate asked for by Senator Matchiews to look into his connection with Louisians affairs met to-day, Senator Allison presiding in the absence of Mr. Edmunds (Chairman), who was kept home by sickness. The Committee informally agreed to postpone the inquiry until the adjournment of Congress, and not hold any meetings during July and August, but definitive action on these questions will be deferred for a future meeting.

tuture meeting.

SECRET SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Potter investigating Committee had a secret session this afternoon with reference to the subpuna served on Senator Matthews, to which no response has yet been made. Several of the Democrats expressed an opinion that the senator would damage himself more by dispeying the summons than by appearing before the Committee, and therefore were opposed at resent to reporting to the House for its cition.

action.

The matter of Senator Matthews' course has been postponed until to-morrow at the instance of Representative Cox, of Ohio.

The Chairman is in receipt of numerous letters from persons professing to have knowledge of letters bearing upon the questions under investigation and where they may be found.

vestigation and where they may be found.

A CORDIAL NOTE.

Tee following is the text of the letter of Chairman Potter to Senator Matthews, delivered with the subpœns:

HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, June 10.—Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., declining to accept the invitation of the Committee of Investigation, etc., of the House of Representatives to appear before them. I have laid your letter before the Committee, but they have not fell at liberty to dispense with attendance, and have directed that a subpeam issue to you, by resolution, of which I factors you a copy. But there is no purpose of requiring your attendance at times that may interfere with your official duties as Senator, and there will be on the part of the Committee every disposition to meet your convenience in respect to the time of your attendance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your your attendance. the honor to be, very respectfully, your

CLARKSON N. POTTER, Chairman, etc.
To the Hon. STANLEY MATTHEWS. Dore date of yesterday, and is in the customary form, as follows:

form, as follows:

To J. O. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms, or his special messenger: You are hereby commanded to summons the Hon. Stanley Matthews to be and appear before the Special Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, of which the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter is Chairmon, in their chamber, in the City of Washington, Tuesday, June 11, 1878, at the hour of 10 s. m., then and there to testify touching the matters of inquiry committee to said Committee, and ne is not to depart without leave of said Committee.

The subprema is signed by Speaker Kandall ne subporta is signed by Speaker Kandall attested by the Clerk of the House.

STANLEY'S MISTAKE. WHY THE OHIO SENATOR DISLIKES TO GO BE-FORE THE POTTER COMMITTEE—HOW ANDER-SON "PLAYED HIM FOR A SUCKER."

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
COLUMBUS, O., June 11.—The question atthews so much afraid of Anderson, and venturer has upon the Ohio statesman? No better solution of this problem' can be given than in the words of Mr. Matthews' friends. I terday had the privilege of an extended in-view with one of the most intimate of these ands, and he told me that he had got the information which he conveyed directly from Mr.
Matthews himself. I will give the matter just
as nearly as possible in his own words. I had
asked the question why Mr. Matthews was apparently so much afraid of Anderson, and WHAT HE SAID

"You see, Anderson is, like a great many other good, bad, great, and small men who have been pushed forward into more or less promince of late, an Ohio man. He was editor of little paper in St. Clairsville, in this State, and had been in Louisiana only a short time when the election occurred. When he left New Orleans he came up the Mississippi and Olifo to Cincinnati, and, with good letters of recommendation, called upon Mr. Matthews. The latter read the letters, listened to his story, which was, in short, that he had been driven nway from the State of his choice; that his companion, Weber, an ex-Union soldier, who had had charge of the election in the other Felicians parish, had gone back about six weeks after the Grant layestigation had taken place, relicians parts, had gone back about six weeks after the Grant investigation had taken place, and had been shot in cold blood. He further stated that he had been compelled to seek something to do for a livelihood, and was obliged to ask the Senator's assistance. The latter was taken with his appearance and the letters which he bore, and, in his usual frank and almost gushing was taid him that he would do all he could ing way, told him that he would do all he could for him, and proceeded to write a strong letter of recommendation. Anderson was apparently so overcome with this kindness that

THE SHED TEARS, and said that he would always remember the kindness conferred, and would keep the Senator constantly posted in regard to his movements

d thus they parted.
"Anderson was as good as his word. He continued to correspond with Matthews, and the latter continued to believe in him. But, as is well known, he was unsuccessful in getting anything satisfactory from the Government, and finally he returned, a good deal depressed, as he claimed, on his way to New Orleans. He told the Senator that he had got tired of trying to get a place, and was going back to New Orleans, not caring what became of him. Finally, upon leaving, he said that in regard to the election down there he had been led action. e election down there he had been led into a the social own there he had been led into a little business which he would give anything in the world, almost, if it could be blotted out. 'Here,' said he, 'is the only evidence which exists of the matter, and now I wash my hands of the whole business by giving it into your hands for as [a.k.enging.']

the whole business by giving it into your hands of the whole business by giving it into your hands for safe-keeping.'

"Here was the point where our Ohio Senator, whom his friends know to be all right so far as his intentions are concerned, and who is a great man in the court-room and before a jury, here is the point where he falled,—when he showed himself, as he has often been called,

A BASY IN POLITICS.

He showed himself lacking in the essential qualities which go to discern hypocrisy and decett in men, and prevent one from being imposed upon. He took the document, as he claims, not knowing exactly what it was. He took the fraudulent, forged contract, and laid himself open to the attacks of this unprincipled rascal, while what he should have done was to kick him out of his presence.

kick him out of his presence.

"This was, of course, only a trick of Anderson's to carry out his ends. He now soon began to make demands for places, and Mr. Matthews began to write letters of recommendation for him, thinking that some minor place might, perhaps, still be given to him and thus outer his talk.

t, perhaps, still be given to him and thus his talk.
In all this I know that Hayes knew nothing I about the work that was being carried on he Ohio Senator, and Matthews bimself did intend anything wrong in the matter. He, he told me, that he was being blackmailed, he didn't see how he could avoid it.

"Then came
"The very abusive, Threatening Letter rich Anderson wrote when he was drunk, and or which he afterwards professed sorrow. Mathewa again forgave the scoundrel, and again applied for some minor place for him, and so the matter has gone on until the present moment.

IN THE SENATE.

PILPERING PRON UNCLE SAM.

Apecial Dispuica to The Pribuna.

Washington, D. C., June II.—The Senate spent the afternoon in tacking amendments on the River and Harbor bill. Senator Stanley Apscini Dimaich to The Tribana.

Washington, D. C., June 11.—The Senate and the afternoon in tacking amendments on a River and Harbor bill. Senator Stanley at the same and Harbor bill. Senator Stanley at the same and Harbor bill. Senator Stanley at the was reminded by a proceedings of Tittlebat Titmouse, who, as he had become a member of the British ouse of Commons, introduced a bill to give arybody everything. Every Senator, he said, peared anxious to have everything done for a State, and, when Matthews had by this apt opposite St. Louis. Agreed to. Also the amendment appropriating \$125,000 for improving the ment appropriating \$125,000 for improving the

quotation raised a laugh, he held out his own little dish in the shape of an amendment ask-ing \$30,000 to create a Harber of Refuge on the Ohio River. It was voted, as were a score of other amendments. The only manifestation of other amendments. The only manifestatio of economy was the defeat of the Mississipp River improvement scheme. River improvement scheme, which originated in the fertile but excensive brain of Capt. Eads, who as Chief Commissioner was to receive an River improvement scheme, which originated in the fertile but expensive brain of Capit Eads, who as Chief Commissioner was to receive an annual salary of \$6,000. When the bill was loaded down, and a vote was about to be taken, Senstor Morrill reminded the Senate that before appropriating nearly \$9,000,000 provision should be made for placing that sum in the empty Treasury. He moved an amendment authorizing the issue of bonds for the requisite amount. This brought Voorhees to his feet with an emphatic declaration that no more bonds should be issued, and an amendment authorizing the issue of the amount needed in legal-tenders be voted. Ben Hill did not want legal-tenders, but notes receivable in payment for public dues. There were indications of long financial discussions based on these propositions, but Rollins, who was in the chair, ruled them all out. Finally a vote on the bill was reached, and it was carried by 35 yeas against 24 nays. The bill will now go to the House, where it is understood the Speaker's table, and thus relieve the Democratic party of charges of extravagance so far as these two bills are concerned. Whether he can succeed remains to be seen.

The Committee on Judiciary of the Senate reported adversely to Leonard, nominated for United States District-Attorney for Louisians.

IN THE HOUSE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—The col tion to increase the appropriations for public buildings was continued in the House until Cin-cinnati was reached, when the proposed increase was defeated. The effect may be to ultimately defeat the increase which has been voted for other public buildings when the bill is returned to the House from the Committee of the Whole. The appropriation for the Chicago building was increased to \$400,000. Aldrich endeavored have it increased to \$650,000. An amendmen was adopted requiring that the rooms in the building for the courts, the Sub-Treasury, and the Collector of Customs be finished by January, 1879. St. Louis was not so fortunate as Chicago, the House declining to increase the appropriation for her Custom-House.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

TWO IMPORTANT DECISIONS. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—In the Court of Claims to-day there was rendered against the Union Pacific Railroad a judgment for \$1,367, 716 in the 5 per cent suit, subject, however, to deduction of \$598,627, ar amount admitted by the United States to be due, being half of the compensation for carrying the mails, troops, aunitions of war, etc., leaving \$774,089 due the

To the Western Associated Press. WASHINGTON, D. IC., June 11.—Two impor-tant cases were decided to-day in the United States Court of Claims. The Union Pacific Railroad Company brought suit in this Court for half of the transportation moneys withheld by the Government, and the latter set up in an offset claim for 5 per cent of the net earnings of the road since its completion. The suit raised two questions: First, as to when the road was completed; second, as to what constituted the net earnings. The decision is that the road was completed Nov. 6, 1869, the time when the Commission of eminent citizens made their re-Commission of eminent citizens made their report, and net earnings are to be computed by deducting from the gross receipts operating expenses only, and not interest on the floating or bonded debt, or any other expenditures. Judgment is rendered against the Company for \$774,080, against which the Company bolds a prior judgment for transportation earnings of about the same amount. The case goes to the United States Supreme Court, on appeal.

THE OTHER NOTEWORTHY JUDGMENT rendered by the Court was one in favor of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and against the United States for \$41,066 for the trip of the City, of Peking from San Francisco to China and

the United States for a support to the state of the color of Peking from San Francisco to China and Japan and return in March, 1875. This decision affirms the validity of the ten-year contract of the Company for carrying the mails, which was the contracted by Congress after the Peking sailed,

NOTES AND NEWS.

A LITTLE GAME BLOCKED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—The Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon reported without amendment the House Deficiency bill, Deficiency bill was ever before reported from a Senate Committee exactly as it passed the House. The political reason is to prevent the Randail Democrats from smothering the bill in Committee to create campaign capital. REPRESENTATIVE POTTER.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—Representative Potter left to-night for Roanoke College,
Va., where he delivers an oration. Potter was Va., where he delivers an oration. Potter was advertised a year ago to deliver the address, but was presented by injuries from the running away of his horses, and this afternoon, while reading a letter on his way home from the Capitol, he fell, owing to an obstruction on the pavement, and his leg was badly injured.

THE RAILWAYS.

The Committee of Conference on the Post-Office Appropriation bill have agreed. They will recommend that the Senate concur with the House in providing for a reduction of 5 per cent in the present rates of compensation for railroad mail-serwise, and that the amounts in dispute, aggregating about \$250,000 for various branches of the postal service, shall be about equally compromised.

branches of the postal service, shall be about equally compromised.

OFF FOR WEST POINT.

The Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, and Gen. Bacon, of Sherman's staff, left for West Point to-night.

Senator Gordon to-day earnestly recommended to the president the appointment of Capt. W. H. Niekerson, of Gen. Grook's staff, to the vacancy in the Adjutant-General's Department occasioned by the death of Gen. Petouses. Gen. Gordon, at Autietam, was in front of the position eccupied by the Union skirmish-line commanded by Capt. Niekerson, and the two officers were terribly wounded.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

The President has nominated Ernst Dichman, of Wisconsin, Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia, S. A.; Benjamin F. Potts, of Helena, Governor of Montans; Peter Negley, United States Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—A large num-

Mr. Morrill introduced amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, appropriating \$250,000 for a building for a National Museum, and \$150,000 for a grand stairway and terrac Among the bills passed were the Senate bill to reimburse Kansas for expenses incurred in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities; the Senate bill amending the act of March 3, 1873, authorizing the award to the Vincennes University of vacant and abandoned lands in Knox County, Indiana.

The Senate bill to provide for the sale of portions of Fort Leavenworth military reservation in Knasss.

tions of Fort Leavenworth military reservation in Kansas.

The Senate bill to provide additional regulation for homestead and pre-emption entries on public lands. It provides for the publication of notices of intention to enter agricultural lands under the law named.

The Senate then resumed consideration of unfinished business, the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the pending question being an amendment of the Committee on Appropriations increasing the appropriation for improving the mouth of the Red River from \$50,000 to \$150,000. Agreed to.

issuadppi River from the bridge of the Chicago, ilwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company above acrosse, Wus., to the mouth of the Root River, slow said city, and reducing the appropriation for paroving the harbor at the Pairport mouth of rand River, Ohio. from \$12,000 to \$5,000.

Other amendments reported by the Committee on Other amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to as follows: Appropriating \$30,000 for continuing the improvement of the harbor at Dunkrik, N. Y.; increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River at and near Vicksburg, Miss., and pretecting the harbor at Vicksburg, Miss., from \$40,000 to \$84,000; appropriating for the improvement of the Missouri River, at Lastport, Mo., and Nebraska City, Neb., and the same amount for the improvement of the Osage River, in Missouri and Kansas; \$25,000 for the improvement of the Missouri River at Boat Leavenworth, Kan.; \$12,500 for improving the Missouri River at Sioux City; appropriating \$15,000 for continuing the surveys and examination at South Pass, Mississippi River.

Mr. Mervill submitted an amendment to modify

appropriating \$15,000 for continuing the surveys and examination at South Pass, Mississippi River. Mr. Merrill submitted an amendment to modify the last clause of the first section, as follows: It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to apply the moneys herein appropriated as far as may be by contract, except where a specific estimate cannot be made for particular work, or where, in the judgment of said Secretary, the work cannot be contracted for at prices advantageous to the Government; and, except appropriations made for examinations and surveys, such contracts shall be made after sufficient public advertisement for proposals in such form and manner as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and such contracts shall be made with the lowest responsible bidders therefor, accompanied by such securities as the Secretary of War shall require. Agreed to.

securities as the Secretary of War shall require. Agreed to.

Amendments of the Committee providing for surveys in the Saline River, Arkansas, and the Kansas River from the mouth to Junction City, Kan., were agreed to without discussion.

Secs. 4 to 11 of the bill, which provide for the appointment of three River-Improvement Commissioners, being the measure submitted by Cockrell some weeks ago, having been reached, he submitted various verbal amendments to perfect the text, which were agreed to.

Mr. Burnside moved to strike out the sections named, and insert in lieu thereof a section providing for the appointment of a Commission to be composed of three Senators, four members of the House, and three members of the Engineer Corps of the army, whose duty shall be to examine and report plans and estimates for the improvement of the Missussippi River, and the closing of gaps and crevasses of the river, and report at the next session as to the cost and comparative utility of the several plans; also to appropriate \$5,000 for the expenses of the Commission.

Mr. Burnside said the Commission contemplated by the bill as it stood before the Senate would result to the detriment of the public service, and end in corruption.

Mr. Beck said he was not opposed to the im-

salt to the detriment of the public service, and end in corruption.

Mr. Beck said he was not opposed to the improvement of the Mississippi, but the effect of the amendments providing for this Mississippi River Improvement Commission would destroy the usefulness of the Engineer Corps of the army in managing the surveys of the Mississippi River. As he understood it, the head of the Commission was to be a civilian. The whole truth of it was to put the Mississippi River under the control of Capt. Eads. He favored the proper improvement of the river by removing all obstructions therefrom, having it properly lighted, and a thorough system of levees, but he did not favor any experiment which would require the Government to expend \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000.

Mr. Dawes submitted an additional section providing that no part of the work provided for by the fourth and succeeding sections shall be undertaken or contracted for until the appropriation therefor shall first have been made by Congress. Agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell, in reply to Mr. Beck, denied that Capt Eads had anything to do with the proposed Improvement Commission. He denied that the head of the Commission. He denied that the head of the Commission must be a civilian, and said he prepared this bill himself. The Eads bill was presented in the other House of Congress.

After some further discussion, the substitute of Mr. Burnside was agreed to—yeas, \$35; nays, 19—as follows:

Mr. Burnside was agreed to-yeas, 33; nays, 19-



The question then being on agreeing to the substitute of Mr. Burnside for the amendment of th The question then being on agreeing to the substitute of Mr. Burnside for the amendment of the Commission (being Cockrell's proposition for the improvement Commission), it was rejected, leaving both propositions out of the bill.

Mr. Allison submitted an amendment to the clause appropriating \$30,000 for improving the Missouri River at Omaha City, Neb., so as to insert 'and at Council Bluffs, Is.' Agreed to.

The appropriation for the canal around the cacades of the Columbia River was increased from \$75,000 to \$200,000 by a vote of 30 to 20.

Mr. Howe submitted amendments increasing the appropriation for improving the harbor of Sheboygan, Wis. from \$2,000 to \$4,000, and appropriating \$10,000 for completing the improvements of the Chippewa River in that State. Agreed to.

Mr. Matthews submitted an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for constructing a harbor of refuge at or near Cincinnati to protect the commerce of the Ohio River from ice-floes. Agreed to.

Mr. Windom submitted an amendment providing for the survey of the sources of the Mississipol River, with a view to constructing reservoirs, etc.

Agreed to.

Mr. Morrill submitted an amendment to the sec-

River, with a view to constructing reservoir. Agreed to.

Mr. Morrill submitted an amendment to the second section of the bill, directing the Secretary o War, at his discretion, to cause examinations an surveys, and the estimates of the cost of improvements to be made. Agreed to.

The bill, having been considered in Committe of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee concurred in.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, year 35, nays 24, sas follows:

YEAS.



in the negative.

Mr. Sargent reported back the Deficiency Ap-propriation bill without amendment, and it was taken up, in order that it should be unfinished business to morrow.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

There was a good deal of noise and confusion this morning, and a short, sharp discussion in regard to the order of business.

Mr. Atkins asked whether it would be in order to suspend the rules and discharge the Committee of the Whole from further consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and put the bill on its passage.

The Speaker answered that it would.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) said he would filibuster against that motion to the end of the term.

Finally the House went into Committee of the Whole (with Mr. Carlisle in the chair) on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

The appropriation for the Albany Post-Office was increased from \$50,000 to \$195,000.

Mr. Aldrich moved to increase the appropriation for the Chicago Custom-House from \$300,000 to \$650,000. It would save to the Government, in the matter of rents, etc., at least \$1,000,000 within the next two years.

Mr. Foster moved to fix the amount at \$400,000.

Mr. Atkins said that he had no hope of beating any of the propositions for the increase of the appropriations, since he had learned that last evening Mr. Fage had gone around carrying a list of names asking gentlemen to attend a meeting for the purpose, he supposed, of forming a combination to put those appropriations through.

Messrs. Harrison and Sayler denied all knowledge of such a meeting.

Mr. Dunham said he had heard of a combination. Mr. Eden suggested that there had been a good deal said about getting rid of the Sinking Fund, but he thought it would be gotter rid of without much trouble, if these big appropriations were made.

Mr. Price said that if a combination did exist its members were alive and should be troubled and

but he thought it would be gotten rid of without much trouble, if these big appropriations were made.

Mr. Price said that if a combination did exist its members were alive and should be trotted out and investigated.

After further discussion, Mr. Foster's proposition was agreed to, and Mr. Aidrich's motion, thus amended, was adopted—84 to 75.

Mr. Banning moved to increase the appropriation for the Cincinnati Custom-House from \$300, -000 to \$400, 000. Rejected—76 to 84.

The appropriation for the building at Evansville, Ind., was increased from \$20,000 to \$45,000.

The appropriation for the building at Grand-Rapids was increased from \$20,000 to \$47,000.

Mr. Atkins yielded to the two preceding amendments, stating the principle of the bill had been broken by the action of the House in regard to the Court-Honse at Atlanta. By its action the House had expressed its wish that, when buildings were nearly completed, a sufficient amount should be appropriated for their completion.

Mr. Boone opposed the doctrine of relieving the labor of the country by making large appropriations for public buildings. Labor could only be relieved by repealing the infamous Resumption law, by paying 5-20 bonds in greenbacks, and by retiring the National-Bank circulation. If that were not enough, he would issue greenbacks to an amount sufficient to meet the wants and necessities of trade, if it would require one thousand millions to do so.

Mr. Bayne offered an amendment authorizing

of trade, if it would require one thousand millions to do so.

Mr. Bayne offered an amendment authorizing the construction of a Court-House in Pittsburg. Ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Young offered an amendment providing that the Memphis Post-Office building be constructed out of Tennessee marble, provided it shall cost no more than now provided by law. Adopted.

Mr. Cole offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for the St. Louis Castom-House from \$300,000.to \$400,000. Rejected.

The Committee then rose, and the House took a recess, the evening session to be for consideration of reports from the Committee on Naval Affairs.

FOREIGN.

The European Congress to Open in Berlin To-Morrow.

Bismarck, as President, Will Outline the Proposed Programme.

The Bulk of Russia's Claims Likely to Receive Favorable Consideration.

Austria Is Accordingly Preparing to Meet Any Contingency.

And Has Issued Orders for the Mo bilization of More Troops.

The French Monarchists Will Make the Congress Their Opportunity;

And Will Endeavor to Get an Expression I gainst Republicanism.

THE CONGRESS.

PROGRAMME. BERLIN, June 11 .- The Congress will be pened by Prince Bismarck as President by subitting his memorandum of points or resume of subjects to be treated directly by the Pleni potentiaries. The business of the first sitting will be confined to the settlement of the ques-tion whether or not the Congress shall invite Greece to participate in its transactions. A State banquet at the Castle will be given the laries and their suites on Thursday and Friday evening. It is highly improbable that Roumania or Servia will be accorded direct access to the Congress, either with full or consultative powers.

The original anticipation that the Congress would complete its labors in a fortnight is

LIKELY TO BE REALIZED. Commissioners will then be sent to Turkey to settle the details. The result of the Congress, it is anticipated here, will not be unfavorable to Russia. She will probably get a portion of Bessarabia and Armenia, with Kars and Ardahan certainly, and perhaps also Batoum, but not Bayazin.

There is a report current that the Bonaparte. Orleans, and Bourbon interests are to be pri-vately advocated during the Congress by gentlemen deputed for the occasion, the hope be-ing entertained by the monarchical parties in France that a conservative reaction will shortly set in at Berlin, and that the monarchy may then have another chance at Paris.

BERLIN, June 11.—Lord Beaconsfield arrived this evening. BEACONSFIELD AND BISMARCK LONDON, June 12-5 a. m.-Beaconsfield had

two hours' conference with Bismarck last night. EASTERN NOTES.

AUSTRIAN EXPECTATIONS.

LONDON, June 11.—A Vienna dispatch says: At the Austrian Foreign Office it is fully ex-pected that Austria will be asked by the Congress to occupy Bosnia. The mobilization of the Austrian forces in Transylvania has been

THE RUSSIANS IN ROUMANIA. LONDON, June 11.—The Russian army corps commenced advaying on Pilesti Sunday, and has already reached Titu and Ganeste. It entroops. The Roumanian Government, fearing bloodshed, ordered their troops to retire in the direction of Piless and Tirgovesti. The Rusian movement interrupts the communication of the Roumanian army with Bucharest. The lovernment intends to ask an explanation of Russia, and, if the answer is unsatisfactory, it will address a solemn protest to the Powers. Prince Charles will leave Bucharest for his summer palace at Sinaia, and await the decis

THE MONTENEGRIN GOVERNMENT has sent an Envoy to Scutari to adjust her frontier differences with Turkey.

OF COURSE. Minister Ristics has been instructed to urge at Berlin the annexation of all of old Servia to Servia.

THE STUBBORN TURK.

LONDON, June 12-5 a. m.-A Berlin correspondent says the non-compliance by Turkey ed by Germany, for the immediate surrender of Shumla, which had already caused Congress to be convened two weeks later than originally intended, threatens to create fresh difficulties.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON, June 12-5 a. m.—A Vienna correondent says Russia has recently taken a very overbearing tone towards Austria. A rupture seemed imminent a week ago in consequence of Russia's curt refusal to listen to Austria's rep-Russia's curt refusal to listen to Austria's representations relative to the limits of Bulgaria. It is stated that the Russians in Roumania have received orders to be in readiness for hostilities. M'GAHAN'S FUNERAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.—Mr. McGahan was buried Tuesday morning. Col. Maynard, of the American Legation, Gen. Skobeloff, the British officials, and several newspaper correspondents, attended the funeral.

DALMATIA.

apondents, attended the runeral.

DALMATIA.

LONDON, June 12—5 a. m.—A Vienna special says officers nave been ordered to join their regiments in Dalmatia, which will be immediately raised to a war footing.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 11.—The condition of Dr. obeling is so much improved it is thought THE EMPEROR.

The recovery of the Emperor is progressing

wonderfully. To-day he celebrates the forty ninth anniversary of his marriage. THE ARRESTS for treasonable utterances among the classes in-

fected with Socialism continue very frequent. The subject of the approaching Congress of the Powers in this city attracts relatively less public attention than the internal crisis, which is kept prominently in view by the activity of

the police and the partisan preparations for the approaching election. A LIBERAL VICTORY. BRUSSELS, June 11.—The results of the elec-ions known show that the Liberals have a majority of ten in the Chamber of Representatives and three in the Senate. It is stated that the

and three in the Senate. It is stated that the Ministers have already resigned. The Liberals are rejoicing. Ghent and Antwerp are decorated with flags. The affairs of the Government are progressing very satisfactorily.

BERLIN. June 11.—The Federal Council unantmously voted a proposal to dissolve the German Parliament.

THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME.

BERLIN. June 11.—Leaders of the National Liberal party are here for consultation, and to determine on a course of action. They believe Prince Bismarck had determined upon a dissolution of the Keichstag even before Nobeling's attempt to kill the Emperor, or that he would at least have reconvened the Reichstag and ascertained the disposition of that body. Their war-cry will be like that of the French Republicans in the contest with the D'Broglie Ministry.—the return of the present Liberal members.

VERSAILLES, June 11.—The Senate and

plete, show that the Liberals will have a majority of four in the Chamber of Representatives. Therefore, the downfall of the present Catholic Ministry is certain.

Berlin, June 11.—Frince Frederick William, replying to an address of the Municipality, declared that his faith in the loyalty of an overlared that his faith in the loyalty of an overlared that his faith in the loyalty of an overlared that his faith in the loyalty of an overlared that his faith in the loyalty of an overlared that his faith in the loyalty of an overlared that his faith in the loyalty of an overlared that his faith in the loyalty of an overlared that his faith in the loyalty of an overlared that his faith in the loyalty of an overlared that his faith in the loyalty of the parties was a long to the faith of the present catholic faith in the loyalty of the parties where the loyalty of the loyalty of the parties where the loyalty of the loyalty

clared that his faith in the loyalty of an over-whelming majority of the nation was unshaken.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

LONDON, June 12—5 a m.—A Berlin corre-spondent says there is reason to believe that re-pressive measures against the Socialists will be confined to what is absolutely required. It is stated that Socialistic pamphiets are being cir-culated in Berlin Barracks.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, June 11.—The Mark Lane Expres says: Speaking generally, the appearance of all cereals is bulky, but the tendency of so much moisture has been to develop the plant at the expense of the grain-producing power, and, how ever favorable the weather may be during the next two months, appearances do not favor the presumption of more than a bare average yield, at any rate as regards wheat and barley. The supplies of English wheat have been moderate both in the country markets and Mark Lane. Sales were only practicable at a decline of I Sales were only practicable at a decline of 1 shilling to 2 shillings per quarter reduction, which growers have accepted with manifest reductance. Foreign wheat has been coming to hand freely. Trade having been very dull, most of this wheat has gone into store, and the material increase in stocks will probably be apparent at the end of the month. America, Russia, and Germany have been the chief sources of supply, and from the two countries first named we shall receive heavy imports for some time. India may also resume her prominent place in the list of grain-shipping territories.

As regards trade, there is very little change, but there has been a rather stronger feeling as

As regards trade, there is very little change, but there has been a rather stronger feeling as regards foreign wheat at the reduced prices of last Monday, which are two shillings per quarter lower on the week. The inquiry is chiefly from country millers. Sales have been to a great extent in a retail way. Values have declined for all varieties of cereal produce now that the Congress is definitely settled upon, and in the opinion of the corn trade the influence of politics has ceased as a factor in course of prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VERSAILLES, June 11.—The Senate to-day acquiesced in the suppression by the Chamber of its amendments to the Officers' Pensions and Direct Taxes bills.

LONDON, June 11.—Over 20,000 cotton operaives, in mass-meeting at Blackburn to-day, resolved to continue the strike.

PRAYER FOR THE EMPRESS.

PRAYER FOR THE EMPRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—There was a solemn service of prayer at St. Isanc's Cathedral to-day for the recovery of the Empress.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 11.—A statement is current that the dissolution of Parliament will shortly be announced, and the report finds such general acceptance that several members have gone to look after their constituencies. ook after their constituences.

Death of a correspondent.

London, June 11.—MacGahan, a special correpondent of the Daily News, died at Constant tople Sunday night of spotted typhus fever.

"SOCIALISM." DEFEATOF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S ANTI-SOCIALISTIC BILL-HERR RICHTER'S PLAIN

TALK IN THE REICHSTAG. dence London Times. Berlin, May 25.—The Government bill authorizing summary measures against any socie-ties, meetings, and printed matter "having Socialistic aims in view," has been rejected by 257 to 52. As Herr Lasker pertinently observed, all the world "had Socialistic aims in yiew," which were no other than to improve the condition of the poorer classes; what should be prohibited was not the Socialistic alm, but the Socialistic method of arousing class hatre and recommending the action of the Commune This argument being irrefragable, the House declined to enact a law which would have left the police the judges of what was Socialistic and what was not. An amendment defining the term "Socialist." and endeavoring to restrict the action of the authorities to those afming at a radical change in the property laws, was likewise thrown out. If the bill was discarded because it did not name those against whom it was directed, the amendment was dismissed in like manner because although whom it was directed, the amendment was unsubseries in like manner because, although mentioning the culprits, it left them to be punished by the police and suspended the action of the courts. The jealousy displayed by Parliament in refusing to vest exceptional powers in the Executive is one of the most noble features of the case. Arising partly from the reminiscences of the sharp practice resorted to in the political struggles of the last generation, it is principally based upon another and even more unpleasant reason.

There is an impression that to check the influence of the liberal middle classes of the elections, and to impede the rate of progress through fear of emeute, the authorities have been countenancing Socialism. The reproach does not, indeed, extend to the last few months, in which the powers granted by the law have been more effectually turned to account; but, if confined to a period which seems to have passed, it is none the less bitter, and in a sense it extends even to the present moment. Ihough the Socialists, in the ordinary sense of the term, have been latterly interfered with, new sects, modified in character, are tolerated, and, it is, perhaps, not too much to say, countenanced. There are the so-called State Socialists, chiefly including professors of political economy and other literary men, who, in books, pamblets, and papers, analyze the existing forms of property, and are indefatigable in proposing more or less important changes. There are the Christian Socialists, still more moderate in their suggestions, but likewise intent upon working out some indefinite reform, and compassing it by the help of strikes and discussions before audiences of mill-hands. There are, too, enterprising individuals who, without the support of organized parties, in deed and writing promote the like tendencies. None of these have hitherto attracted the attention of the authorities. The State Socialists are, on the contrary, headed by professors and others in Government pay; the contrary, headed by professors and others in Government pay; the contrary, headed by professors and solven being working the provided professor and contrary headed by professors and others of the supported by clergymen and aristocrats moving in the highest representation of the authorities. The State Socialists are, on the contrary, headed by professors and others in Government pay; the contrary headed in the provided professor and contrary headed professor and the provided professor and professor and professor and professor and professor and professo

an underliable fact that Socialism did not exist here before Prince Bismarck came into office, and that his Cabinet has not a little contributed toward propagating it. Since 1872, however, when met-ters assumed so formidable an aspect, the Govern-ment, in my opinion, have had no part in the game.

THE CROWN-PRINCE.

BY THE LONDON SOCIALISTS. London standard, May 29.
We have received information that there was, after all, some slight foundation for the misafter all, some slight foundation for the land leading report that was spread throughout the Continent on Monday, to the effect that an attempt had been made on the life of the Crown-The affair was promoted Prince of Germany. The affair was promoted by a number of German Socialists now living in London, with the object of interfering with their more loyal fellow-countrymen, who wished to do honor to the Crown-Prince, but we are glad to say that no violence was offered to his Imperial Highness, who was, however,

the object of a hostile demonstration on Sunday afternoon.

It seems that, in order to take advantage of the visit of the Crown-Prince to this country, Dr. Juch, a gentleman long a resident here, and well known to the German community in the metropolis, was requested by a number of his working-class compatriots to take steps to present an address to his Imperial Highness, especially in reference to the recent attack which had been made on the Emperor. At the preliminary meeting much hostility was evinced by the Socialists, who had become aware of the intention of the more loyal of the German workingmen. At length the Socialists became so violent in their conduct that the police were called in to clear the room in which the meeting was held. After the expulsion of the Socialists the business of the meeting was continued; an address was prepared and a Committee appointed to present it. Through the German Embassy an intimation of the desire to present this document was conveyed to the "Crown-Prince, who, as will have been observed from the Court news published in the Standard during the past few days, is now staying in Buckingham Palace. His Imperial Highness at once agreed to receives deputation at the German Embassy on Sunday afternoon. Thither, at the appointed time, drove Dr. Juch, with twent;-five of those who had signed the address, as representatives of the general body. These, however, had learned that large numbers of Socialists and again resolved to (at the address, as representatives of the general body. These, however, had learned that large numbers of Socialists had again resolved to (at numbers of Socialists had again resolved to (at least) interrupt the proceedings, and so they were advised to remain at some distance from Cariton-House Terrace, until arrangements could be made for their proper reception. Immediately Dr. Juch left his carriage the Socialists made a rush at the entrance to the Embassy and some twenty or thirty actually succeeded in foreing their way into the hall. As, however, the attendants of Count Munster were informed that these were not the deputation, they were speedlijy ejected by the police. When a clearance had been effected arrangements were made by which those who had been selected to present the address were conveyed into the Embassy. They assembled in a room, where they were speedily joined by the Crowr-Prince and Princess, and several others who were vis-

they were speedly joined by the Crown-Prince and Princess, and several others who were visitors to the Embassy.

The Crown-Prince, who received the deputation in the most cordial manner, was assured by Dr. Juch that, notwithstanding the unseemly interruption which had taken place, it was the heart-felt desire of the large number of hardworking Germans in this country to do honor

interruption which had taken place, it was the heart-felt desire of the large number of hardworking Germans in this country to do honor to his Imperial Highness, and that all those who were present, as well as the much larger number of workingmen whom they represented, were devoted to the house which had done so much for the German nation.

The address, which was then presented, stated in effect that the German workingmen now in London desired to approach his Imperial Highness at this momentous time to express their pride in one who had been victorious on many a battle-field, and was the son of the founder of German power and unity. When the German workingmen living beyond the Empire heard of the attempt which had been made against the life of their Emperor, there asose within them a feeling of horror, and they condemned the deed of a monomaniac, while feeling the utmost thankfulness for the safety of their much-beloved ruler. They were anxious not only to condemn the act which had been perpetrated, but also to repudate any connection with the elements of a revolution against the Throne and the State. They desired that all the representatives of German labor should gain the approval of the world, and they thanked his Imperial Highness, as the representative of a ruler who had at all times been their protector. They concluded by again laying before the Crown Prince the expression of should gain the approval of the world, and they thanked his Imperial Highness, as the representative of a ruler who had at all times been their protector. They concluded by again laying before the Crown Prince the expression of their fidelity and devotion to his royal house.

The Crown Prince, in reply, said: Gentlemen, I thank you for the kind regards which you, as the representatives of the many German workingmen living in London, have addressed to me respecting the happy escape of my father from the hand of a murderer, and it will afford me the very greatest pleasure to be the interpreter of your feelings towards him and to the German nation, with whom you are still in most intimate connectiou. It gives me the very highest satisfaction to hear these sentiments expressed by you, and to receive once more the assurance that Germans of all classes, whatever may be their station in life, and in what part of the world they may at some time dwell, love their Emperor and are attached to their Fatherland. Here, on the hospitable shores of England, where we meet at the present moment, you find a rich field for your labor and an opportunity to solve many a great problem. You stand here as evidence of the gigantic development of industry, which finds in England a most suitable field for operation, while here you may also obtain that experience which will afterwards contribute to the benefit of your native land. Take care that here, as well as on your own soil, you cause the German name to be honored, and remember that diligence and fathfulness in every sphere of labor have always found a recognition in every part of this country. Once more I thank you for the sentiments you have conveyed to me. Accept my thanks, and express them to your compatriots. When the Crown Prince had spoken his reply, at his desire his Imperial Highness and the Crown Princes were introduced to each member of the deputation, and they conversed together for some considerable time, inquiring from what part of the Emplasses also evinced much interes

Crown Prince having other engagements to fulfill.

While this pleasant reunion was going on within the walls of the Embassy, a very different seene was being enacted outside by the large body of Socialists, who, having been prevented from gaining admittance to the mansion, remained in the road, making some disturbance, shouting, "Down with the Prince," and singing the "Marseillaise." At one time the demonstration of the Socialists assumed a very disagreeable appearance, but they were ultimately prevailed upon to disperse, and soon afterwards the members of the deputation also departed, not, however, without being subjected to personal violence by some of the Socialists who remained in the neighborhood.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., June 12—1 a m.—Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising, followed by falling barometer, southwest to outheast winds, and warm, clear, or partly loudy weather.
For the Upper Lake Region, rising, followed by falling barometer, southwesterly winds, shifting to east or south, and slightly warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the Lower Lake region, rising barometer, westerly winds, and slightly warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, with occasional light rains, followed in the western portion by failing barometer and easterly winds.

Local OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 11.

POLITICAL.

Great Gathering of Republican Delegates at Columbus, O.

Gratifying Harmony Prevailing in All Ranks of the Party.

The Necessity of Standing by Presi dent Hayes Admitted on All Sides.

The Democratic Revolutionary Game Solidifying the Republican Party.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CINCINNATI. O., June 11.—The city tonight is crowded with delegates and
visitors to to-morrow's Convention. The
attendance of thousands from all
parts of the State affords evidence of the widethe object of a hostile demonstration on Sunday spread interest that is felt by Republicans in the inauguration of this campaign. The day has been spent in an interchange of views among the party leaders in regard to platform and candidates, and to-night the work is petty well completed. The chief interest, of course centres in the platform. What Ohio shall do with her own President is felt by all to be a question of grave importance at this juncture. The of grave importance at this juncture. The delegates, with few exceptions, appear to be controlled by a desire te do what is best for the party under the circumstances. Hayes has many friends in the Convention who would like to see his Administration strong and unequivto see his Administration strong and inequivocally indorsed, but, with the exception of Maj. Beckham, of the Dayton Journal, and Private Dalzell, they are not disposed to force their views upon those of opposite sentiments. The implicable wing led by Gen. Beatty, of Columbus, also manifests a disposition to yield ground to preserve harmony in the party. Between tness two extremes are the great mass of the delegates, who believe that the President is honest, and is conducting his Administration in accordance with what he believes best for the country and the Republican party. These will vote for any indorsement resolution that the Committee may agree upon. An indorsement of some kind is regarded as assured. The only question remaining is one of degree. The preponderance of opinion to night is that the expression will be at least as decided as that of the Indiana Convention, and it will not mikely go several steps further. The platform will take strong ground against the revolutionary movement of the Democrats at Washington under cover of a Congressional Investigation as

ctaring that its tendency is to prostrate much try; and prolong the present finaudal and com-mercial distress. It will denounce the O'Comor reorganization of the Soldiers' and Sallors' or-phans' Home as unpatriotic, heartless, and in-famous, and demand a reveal of the law by the next Legislature. In regard to the financial question, the preponderance of talk is in first famous, and demand a repeal of the law by the next Legislature. In regard to the financial question, the preponderance of task is in favor of a piank pledging the party to the acceptance of the late financial legislation by Courses at the final settlement of the question, and opeosing further agitation as injurious to business. Something of this kind will undoubtedly be adopted. There is considerable task to-night in favor of some expression by the Convention looking to the encouragement of an independent party organization in the South. A few of the Republican leaders declare that, unless the power of the Democracy can be to some extent broken in the South, the future of the Republican party in national politics is not encouraging. They say that the recent utterances of Alex Stephen and Key; coupled with the expressions of the leading Southern papers, show that there is a feeling soin the South of anisagonism to the Bourbon Democracy. They do not hope for a party in the South that will carry any of the States in 1889, but they believe that, if expressions of this kind in the South are met in a proper spirit. The Republicans will be able to save several Congressional Districts, and thus retain control of the National Legislature.

Nominations for State officers awaken but little interest. The three most important

congressional Districts, and thus retain control of the National Legislature.

Nominations for State officers awaken but little interest. The three most important offices are Secretary of State, Judge of the Supreme Court, and members of the Board of Public Works. For the first of these it seems to be settled that Col. Barnes, the present incumbent, will be nominated. J. K. Rukenbrod, of Columbiana County, and Capt. Sinks, of Mongomery, have endeavored to make a contest, but neither has so far developed much strength. The Republicans would like to have a man at the head of the ticket who could go ahead and make a strong canyass of the State, but the office of Secretary of State is not one to tempt the big fish. But little opposition has been developed against Judge White, of Springfield, for the nomination to the Supreme Court. Peter Thatener, of Cleveland, present member of the Board of Fublic Works, will have a harder fight than the other incumbents who desire renomination. His chief opponent is George Paul, of Akron. The Convention will make quick work of the nominations But one or two of the Republican delegation in Congress are here, the situation in Washington at present requiring their presence there. Judge West, in a candidate for Governor, is here, and, it is said, if affarded an opportunity, he will make a speech in explanation of his altered Communities of the Republican State Committee. Gen. Robinson, present Chairman, is not believed to be adapted to the duties of the place. The Republicans demand an activa, aggressive compalgn. They believe that the late record of the Democracy at Columbus and Washington cannot fail, if properly handied, to redeen the State.

ILLINOIS.

Special Disputed to The Tribuna.
Golconda, Ill., June 11.—Pope County to day inscructed her delegates to vote at the Springfield Convention for Thomas & Ridg-way for State Treasurer, and W. B. Powell for Superintendent of Public Instruction. PRINCETON, Ill., June II.—The Bureau Comty Republican Convention was held here to day. Every town was fully represented. The delegates were instructed for Gen. Henderson for Congress, and for the Hon. L. D. Whiting for State Senator. A. G. Scott was nominated for Representative, Alexander Brandon for Sperif (for a third term), and Dr. Dacon for Corons.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MADISON, Wis., June 11.—A call is published to night for a District Convention to be held in this city July 4 by the Greenbackers and Labor Reformers, to nominate a candidate for

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 11.—Thomas C. Sleeper, one of our oldest citizens, father of the Hon. Joseph A. Sleeper, of Chicago, died of

Hon. Joseph A. Sleeper, of Chicago, died of paralysis this morning, aged 82.]

Special Dispatch to The Tribme.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 11.—Daniel Yandes, Sr., one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens, died last night, aged 96 years. He was born in Uniontown, Pa., and emigrated to Indianapolis in 1821. He was the first Treasurer of Marion Country, a member of the first Board Country a member of the first Board Country in the state of the first Board Country in the state of the first Board Country in the state of the first than any other man in the State. He leave five children and a considerable state, although that has been greatly injured of late years by reckless investments in silver mines.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, June 11—Arrived, Botheis, Liverpool; Cannda, from London; Swizer from Antwerp.

London, June 11.—The steamships Of and State of Virginia, from New York, Batavia, from Boston, have arrived ont.

TEMPERANCE. Indianapolis, Ind., June 11.—Another perance wave is sweeping over this city, threatens to engulf the entire commanders. E. B. Russell, of Chicago, is leading meetings, and all the Methodist ministers in joined her. THE COU

Further Testimony win's Establi

That Surplus Whisky— Will Give His Opin Record of Judgments,

vorces, and Ba THE STEN MORE MEDICAL T The Criminal Court was a terday in the trial of Sher for maintaining a nuisance to the volume of stench was a standard of the column of stench was a standard or the column o been borne from the every southern wind.

Mrs. Thompson was the estified that she was a pri

made a specialty of trea Hospital, and at all smelis proceeding from the the wind blew from the was on the tients convalesced more owing to the fact that the the Hospital was nearer t found the recovery of wincident to child-birth m presence of the odors, wi dency to increase the se more particularly in cases John B. Drake, of the testified that he had b Bridgeport odors, and that complained, and, being whether the sewers were o His family had also been had been nauscating to his at his residence the window

at his residence the window at night.

Dr. D. R. Brown testified:
ed with the Wofnan's Med Joseph's Hospital, and had intensely nauseous cdors port. He thought the odor and cited the case of one had suffered from bowel said had been caused by the produced nauses, and serior of delicate, nervous organiz Dr. S. A. McWilliams wa Dr. S. A. acceptants of the process but he was sure they retard
Dr. I. N. Danforth testific
nected with Rush Medical C
College, and the County He
had frequently perceived n
ing from the south and sout
know the origin of the sten
were depressing on the weat were depressing on the wea and produced nausea. The jured him, but they had his

jured him, but they had his retarding their restoration to DR. DZ wo Health Commissioner, testil ited the fertilizing establist fendants, and proceeded to ent processes through which they have been complained of were creathe odor at Sherwin's pid distinguish from that of c by its extreme offensiven eastrongest men yomit profut the odor, one of whom was strongest men yomit profut the odor, one of whom was hill. He visited the place of the floors covered with a verwhich he took to be nighted by found that it was not, but matter which had been scatt of manufacturing the fer were decidedly hujurious to especially the health of del had seen the smell one whitish hue, and floating lik li was horribly offensive, and it, but it was so heavy and on one occasion. He could of the fertilizing establishm distinguished in the city the them from the odor created establishments. On the cr hour was consumed, but no ited beyond bringing out thing before a Justice some

ing before a Justice some fendant attacked the witnes rendered the street of the fendant attacked the witnes and he had been compelled the city to get rid of it. Sand the stench was poisoned den. O. L. Mann testified the stench in the West Divibeen so great at times as to Senator Riddle testified place of the defendants in DeWolf one evening. The offensive, and, to satisfy his from, he subsequently took ter of a mile distant, and issuing from the chimney, stench as the same he had place. He had sniffed the years, and thought that late louder and more intense.

Dr. T. C. Duncan testified nected with the Foundlings' noisome smells coming from stock-yards. In his practice. nected with the Foundlings' noisome smells coming from Stock-Yards. In his practice cases of sickness which were smells, and he regarded the elerious to the public hes of children was greater in other city in the Union extributed it somewhat to the offensive odors.

Dr. A. C. Bell testified the the Stock-Yards in search of thinks which had infested found the stench at Sherwin ble.

Health-Officer Merki testified to

ble.
Health-Officer Merki testraced a noisome smell, iplace. He saw the gas issney and, going off far enou and recognized it as the tilizing stench. He knew to sherwing, beyond a down. tilizing stench. He knew to Sherwin's beyond a doubt fore traced and located it tifled to substantially the same in the same i

CHICAGO, May 30, 1878. idleness, negiect, and supine prevent the terrible stenches caused by a few rendering pi p. m. I dare not go outside be stunk to death. My little the foul air. This will be the funcaistingly inhale these ga-eriess, resign. Cease to fat unity you are able to repay it fatten you. Yours in disgus

THE DE

The prosecution here George Muirhead was of He had visited Sherwin's tived any offensive odors, acter. thed any offensive odors, e acter.

J. M. Terwilliger testifies the house of the defendant any offensive gases arisi offensive odors.

John Marshall testified 150 teet of Sherwin's place, dren, who were healthy never been annoyed by any that house.

Dr. J. R. Wilkens deposemployed at Sherwin's place and thet he had never discondors thereabouts. and thet he had never discoodors thereabouts.

John Sarsfield was Sher and to him the establishm could be. He had never odors there of any kind. To Cohen, John Ryan, Geo Eddy, A. B. Leach, and A. a similar condition of affair James Sherwin, son of the next witness, and he athe monotony of the trial tion from Mr. Munn, he shothing offensive about the Gen. Stiles—James, do mg seen me at your father Witness (atter a pause)-gentleman that went tare me, and you said there wer ler.]

Harmony Prevailing All Ranks of the Party.

ity of Standing by Presi t Hayes Admitted on

mocratic Revolutionary e Solidifying the Republican Party.

nanifests adisposition to yield ground to harmony in the party. Between extremes are the great mass of the

who believe that the President, is dis conducting his Administration in with what he believes best for 'the nd the Republican party. These will any indorsement resolution that the e may agree upon. An indorsement of dis regarded as assured. The only remaining is one of degree. The prese of opinion to night is that the exivility of a convention, and it will not unlike real steps further. The platform will be ground against the revolutionary too the Democrats at Washington unof a Congressional investigation, deat its tendency is to prostrate industries. It will denounce the O'Connoration of the Soldiers' and Sallors' Ortome as unpatricts, heartless, and in and demand a repeal of the law by Legislature. In regard to the financial the preponderance of talk is in favor k pledging the party to the acceptance is financial legislation by Congress as settlement of the question, and opposible agitation as injurious to busissomething of this kind will unly be adopted. There is considerable the content of an independent party tion in the South. A few of the Republicar declare that, unless the power of coracy can be to some extent broken ath, the future of the Republicar declare that, unless the power of coracy can be to some extent broken ath, the future of the Republicar declare that, unless the power of coracy can be to some extent broken ath, the future of the Republican party in the South of antagonism Bourboan Democracy. They do ope for a party in the southern papers, show that there is a in the South of antagonism Bourboan Democracy. They do ope for a party in the southern papers, show that there is a in the South are met in a proper spirit, ublicans will be able to save several found Districts, and thus retain coine National Legislature.

Districts, and thus retain con-tional Legislature.

for State officers awaken but
The three most important
stary of State, Judge of the Su-

nations for State officers awaken but therest. The three most important re Secretary of State, Judge of the Su-Court, and members of the Board sile Works. For the first of these ms to be settled that Col. the present incumbent, nominated. J. K. Rukenbrod, of Cona County, and Capt. Sinks, of Mouthaws and the state, and the strong canvass, of the State, but the state of Cleveland, present member of the Public Works, will have a harder han the other incumbents who desire reation. His chief opponent is George of Akron. The Convention will make work of the nominations. But one or two Republican delegation in Congress are he situation in Washington at presenting their presence there. Judge West, late ate for Governor, is here, and, it is said, reded an opportunity, he will make a lin explanation of his alleged Communisher at Cleveland. Judge Weich, of a will be Temporary Chairman, and will a half-hour speech, aimed chiefly at the ites. He is not a friend of Hayes. It is stood to-night that the Republican manare in telegraphic correspondence with on. Charles Foster, with reference to his ance of the Chairmanhi por the Rean State Committee. Gen. Robinson, at Chairman, is not believed to be do to the duties of the place. The Reans demand an active, aggressive camall, if properly handled, to redeem the

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispetch to The Tribuna.

LCONDA, Ill., June 11.—Pope County toinstructed her delegates to vote at the
glield Convention for Thomas 8. Ridgefor State Treasurer, and W. B. Powell for
fintendent of Public Instruction.

INCEPTON, Ill., June 11.—The Bureau Counpublican-Convention was held here to-day.

If town was fully represented. The deleinverse, and for the Hon. L. D. Whiting for
ress, and for the Hon. L. D. Whiting for
Senator. A. G. Scott was nominated for
escutative, Alexauder Brandon for Sheriff
a third term), and Dr. Dacon for Coroner.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Dispose, Wis., June II.—A call is published ght for a District Convention to be held in city July 4 by the Greenbackers and refeformers, to nominate a candidate for the convention.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NESVILLE, Wis., June 11.—Thomas C.
per, one of our oldest chizens, father of the
Joseph A. Sleeper, of Chicago. died of

believe that the President, i

That Surplus Whisky—Judge Blodgett
Will Give His Opinion To-Day.

Becord of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, and Bankruptcies.

THE STENCHES.

THE STENCHES.

The Criminal Court was occupied again yesterday in the trial of Sherwin & Co., indicted for maintaining a nuisance, and contributing to the volume of stench which has for years been borne from the vicinity of Bridgeport by every southern wind.

Mrs. Thompson was the first witness. She testified that she was a practicing physician, and made a specialty of treating women and chidren. She was connected with the Woman's Hospital, and at all seasons had observed smels proceeding from the Stock-Yards. When the wind blew from the south the stench was most officnsive. When the Hospital was on the North Side patients convalesced more rapidly than now, owing to the fact that the present location of the Hospital was nearer the Stock-Yards. She found the recovery of women with sickness incident to child-birth much retarded by the presence of the odors, which had also a tendency to increase the severity of the illness, more particularly in cases of puerperal fever.

John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, othio.

Ti. O., June 11.—The ety to.
crowded with delegates and
to-morrow's Convention. The
of thousands from ell
State affords evidence of the widerest that is felt by Republicans in
ration of this campaign. The day
spent in an interchange of views
party leaders in regard to platform
ates, and to-night the work is petty
eted. The chief interest, of course,
in platform. What Ohio shall do with incident to child-birth much retarded by the presence of the odors, which had also a tendency to increase the severity of the illness, more particularly in cases of puerperal fever.

John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, testified that he had been troubled by the Bridgeport odors, and that his guests had often complained, and, being strangers, inquired whether the sewers were out of order or not. He family had also been troubled. The odors importance at this juncture. The with few exceptions, appear to be by a desire to do what is best for the His family had also been troubled. The odors had been mauscating to him, so much so that at his residence the windows had to be lowered am, of the Dayton Journal,
te Dalzelle they are not
o force their views upon
opposite sentiments. The
ring led by Gen. Beatty, of Colum-

had been nauseating to him, so much so that at his residence the windows had to be lowered at night.

Dr. D. R. Brown testified that he was connected with the Wofman's Medical College and St. Joseph's Hospital, and had been troubled by the intensely nauseous odors coming from Bridgeport. He thought the odors very unhealthful, and cited the case of one of his children who had suffered from bowel complaint, which he said had been taused by the stench. The smell produced nauses, and seriously affected persons of delicate, nervous organizations.

Dr. S. A. McWilliams was next called. He, too, had perceived noisome and offensive smells both day and night. They were unhealthful, and he had observed them at least six years. They came from the vicinity of the Stock-Yards, but he could not say from what establishment, but he was sure they retarded convaiescents.

Dr. I. N. Danfortn testified that ne was connected with Rush Medical College, the Woman's College, and the County Hospital, and that he had frequently perceived noisome smells coming from the south and southwest. He did not know the origin of the stenches, but knew they were depressing on the weak and convalescent and produced nausea. The smells had not injured him, but they had his patients, very much retarding their restoration to health.

DR. DE WOLP,
Health Commissioner, testified that he had visited the fertilizing establishments of the defendants, and proceeded to describe the different processes through which animal matter was by them converted into a commercial fertilizer, and how the noisome odors so much complained of were created. He observed the door at Sherwin's place, which he could distinguish from that of other establishments by its extreme offensiveness. He had seen the strongest men womit profusely after inhaling the odor, one of whom was City Attorney Tuthill. He visited the place one night and found the foors covered with a very offensive matter which had been scattered in the process of manufacturing the fertilizer. The odors were decidedly

THE LLWYERS.

The Hon. B. C. Cook, solicitor of the Northwestern Railroad Company, and a practicing attempt for forty years in this city, testified that the odor had seriously affected his wife's health, and he had been compelled to move her from the city to get rid of it. She was an invalid, and the stench was noisonous to her. and he had been compelled to move her from the city to zet rid of it. She was an invalid, and the stench was poisonous to her.

Gen. O. L. Mann testified to the prevalence of the stench in the West Division, and that it had been so great at times as to nauseate his wife. Senator Riddle testified that he visited the place of the defendants in company with Dr. DeWolf one evening. The smell was very offensive, and, to satisfy himself where it came from, he subsequently took a position a quarter of a mile distant, and could see the odor issuing from the chimney. He identified the stench as the same he had met at Sherwin's place. He had sniffed the vileness for several years, and thought that latterly it had grown loader and more intense.

Dr. T. C. Duncan testified that he was consected with the Foundlings' Home and had met notione smells coming from the visinity of the Stock-Yards. In his practice he had met several cases of sickness which were the result of these smells, and he regarded their effect as very detective in the Union except one, and he attributed it somewhat to the presence of these offensive odors.

Dr. A. C. Bell testified that he had gone to the Stock-Yards in search of the source of the this which had intested the city, and had the times which had intested the city, and had

the Stock-Yards in search of the source of the tinks which had infested the city, and had ound the stench at Sherwin's almost unbeara-

ble.

Health-Officer Merki testified that he had traced a noisome smell, Dec. 21, to Sherwin's place. He saw the gas issuing from the chimner, and, going off far enough, he felt the stink, and recognized it as the old and familiar fertiliging stench. He knew the odor came from Sherwin's beyond a doubt, because he had before traced and located it. Officer Severin testified to substantially the same facts. Michael McDermott testified that the stinks and so affected him as to make him sick. The had so affected him as to make him sick. The stench was nauseating to him, and he attributed a sliffness of the neck and sore breast to their prevalence. While testifying the old gentleman held in his hand a letter or postal-card, which more emphatically states his position on the stink question than anything he said. The letter, it will be seen, had been written by him and sent to Dr. De Wolf, and by the Doctor returned. It was not allowed to be used in evidence, because incompetent. It was as follows:

100, May 30, 1878. -Stn: D-n your skill, CHICAGO, May 30, 1878.—Str.: D—n your skill, idleness, neglect, and supineness in neglecting to prevent the terrible stenches that prevail nightly, caused by a few rendering places. It is now 11:30 p.m. 1 dare not go outside the door lest I should be stunk to death. My little wife is vomiting from the foul sir. This will be the last night that I will unresistingly inhale these gases. If you are poweriess, resign. Cease to fatten at the public crib until you are able to repay those whose taxes go to still you. Yours in disguet.

MICHARL MCDERMOTT.

THE DEPENSE.
The prosecution here rested their case and George Murhaad was called for the defense. He had visited Sherwin's piece, but never noticed any offensive odors, except of a local character.

J. M. Terwilliger testified that he had visited the house of the defendants and had never seen any offensive gases arising, or noticed any offensive doors.

John Marshall testified that he lived within 150 test of Sherwin's place, and had eleven children, who were healthy and strong. He had never been annoyed by any odors issuing from that house.

Dr. J. R. Wilkens deposed that he had been employed at Sherwin's place as superintendent, and that he had never discovered any offensive offensive them.

d thet he had never discovered any offensive conthereabouts. John Sarsfeld was Sherwin's night foreman, at to him the establishment was as sweet as table be. He had never met any unpleasant for there of any kind. Timothy Tobin, James then, John Ryan, George Simpson, Frank ddy, A. B. Leach, and A. B. Aelly testified to similar condition of affairs.

James Sherwin, son of the defendant, was next witness, and he succeeded in relieving a monotony of the trial. In reply to a question from Mr. Munn, he swore that there was sthing offensive about the place of his father. Gen. Stiles—James, do you remember havis seeu me at your father's establishment!

Winess (aiter a pause)—Yes, sir; you are the colleman that went through the house with and you said there were no smells. [Laugh-

fles-Yes, but let me correct you. I

but did not smell as bad as they looked—that the smell was not bad. [Laughter.]
Witness—Yes, when you saw the maggots in the blood, looking lively and healthy, you said, "Why, this can't be unhealthy. There is plenty of life here." [Loud laughter, in which the Court joined.]
Gen. Stiles—Did you see this gentleman [Mr. Tuthill] vomit?
Witness—Oh, he did that for effect. [Laughter.] THE COURTS. Further Testimony Against Sherwin's Establishment.

That Surplus Whisky-Judge Blodgett

The Court adjourned at 6 o'clock until this morning, the defense announcing that all their evidence could be presented in twenty minutes. The case will go to the jury about noon.

IN GENERAL. THE RELIMITOR. "SURPLUS" CASE.

The case of the United States vs. 15,962 gallons of spirits claimed by Helmholz & Co. was continued yesterday before Judge Blodgett.

The principal part of the day was occupied by the defense, who brought numerous Gaugers and rectifiers to show that there was a surplus

to be legally made from the business of rectifylar witnesses to show that there was necessarily a loss. Among the witnesses were Schmidt-lapp and Moore, two rectifiers of Cincinnati, both of whom testified that they had been in

THE IMMUNITY CASES.

Assistant District-Attorney Thomson yesterday morning appeared before Judge Blodgett and stated that he had received instructions

he is probably waiting still for his location come to him.

Michael Keinz also wants a divorce from his wife, Phillipina, on the ground of adultery.

And Catherine Cornish wants a similar favor because her husband, George M. Cornish, took French leave of her about four years ago.

Elizabeth J. Jones is also dissatisfied with her husband, John Jones, an expressman. She says his almost daily habit is to drive her around the house and kick and pound her. She thinks two years of this treatment gives her a sufficient experience of married life, and prays to be single again.

experience of married life, and prays to be sin-rie again.

Judge Williams yesterday granted a decree of livorce to August Koesling from Margaret Koesling on the ground of drunkenness, the complainant to have the care of the children, and to Carrie Wilder from James H. Wilder on the ground of cruelty. he ground of cruelty.

the ground of cruelty.

ITEMS.

Justice Harlan was engaged yesterday in hearing the Indian case of Pka-o-wah-ash-kum vs. Benjamin F. Sooy and others, to get possession of a larye amount of property in Calumet and South Chicago. The hearing will be resumed to-day.

The hearing in the case of the Fourth National Bank vs. Walker was concluded yesterday before the same Judge, and the case taken under advisement.

The argument in the exceptions to the Master's report in the case of Dumont vs. The Chicago & Illinois Central Railroad Company was concluded before Justice Harlan, and the matter taken under advisement.

In the foreclosure case of Sykes vs. Walker, leave was given yesterday by Judge Blodgett to open the decree, so as to allow time for redemption. A deficiency decree was at the same time entered for \$348,330 argainst Walker.

Judge Williams at 9 a. m. to-day will deliver his decree in the Bedford stone case.

Martin Davis and Thomas Gavin were discharged yesterday by Judge McAllister on the ground that the warrant failed to state any offense on which to base their arrest. It said simply "felony."

Bankruptor Matters.

John E. Cronk, of Blackberry, Kane County,

simply "felony."

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

John E. Cronk, of Blackberry, Kane County, was the only newcomer in the bankruptcy court yesterday. His debts, all unsecured, are \$20,-853. Assets nominal.

In the case of George W. Adams, an order was entered for the sale of the bankrupt's assets after notice by publication.

Conrad Bahweil was adjudicated bankrupt, and a warrant entered returnable July 11.

In the matter of J. D. Easter & Co. an order was entered on the bankrupts to show cause by

In the matter of J. D. Easter & Co. an order was entered on the bankrupts to show cause by the 15th inst. why the composition proceedings should not be dismissed and the Assignee be directed to proceed in bankruptcy.

W. L. Maynard, of No. 97 Clark street, was appointed Assignee of Chauncey F. Biakesiee under a bond for \$500.

A composition of 30 per cent was declared in the case of Louis Rubens, payable 10 per cent in four months, 10 per cent in eight months, and ten per cent in twelve months, evidenced by notes of the bankrupts guaranteed by James Scott.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for Charles A. Bronson and Charles E. Rollins. A composition meeting will be held at 2 p. m. in the case of W. S. Babcock and a second-dividend meeting in the case of William C. Deakman.

dividend meeting in the case of William C. Deakman.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Joseph P. Hedges commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against Nathaniel N. Hurst, claiming \$5,000 damages.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Samuel H. Scales, Jr., and Frank Scales, executors of the estate of Samuel H. Scales, filed a bill against the Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Comany, J. D. Brown. William Bayard Cutting, George W. Smith, Elizabeth McEver, Bayard and L. B. Otls, to enforce trusts and to foreclose a trust-deed for \$38,500 on the N. ½ of Sec. 11, 37, 14, except that part of the W. ½ of the N. W. ½ lving west of the Illinois Central Railroad. The trust-deed was given in July, 1871, by the Dock Company to secure three notes for \$88,500, on which there is now due about \$98,000. The old Court-House, where the sale was to have been made, is burnt, so the trustees cannot sell. Answers have been filed by all the parties, so that the case can be heard at once.

Berman Subert sued Leopold Rosenberg for \$1,500.

John E. Lynch began a suit for \$22,000 against

can be heard at once.

Berman Subert sued Leopold Rosenberg for \$1,500.

John E. Lynch began a suit for \$22,000 against Caleb H. Gorton and Daniel Kay.

Peter S. Tower sued the City of Chicago for \$1,000.

THE CALL.

JUSTICE HARGAN—SOS, Pla-o-wah-ash-kum ys.

Sooy, at 9:30 4. m.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The Helmholz "surplus" Case.

THE APPELLATE COUNT—116, 118, 119, 120, 121, and 122, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—224, 298 to 301, 303 to 311, 315 to 318, 319, and 320, all inclusive. No. 297, Moran vs. Race, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—161 to 168, 170, 173 to 176, 178 to 184, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—148 to 165, inclusive, except 151 and 152. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—140 and 153 to 160, inclusive. No. 151, Buckland vs. Atkins, on trial.

JUDGE MOALLISTER—Set-case term No. 2, 336, Brandt vs. Gallup, and calendar Nos. 280 to 306, inclusive, except 222, 285, 290, 291, 297, 299, 300, 301, and 303. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—1, 762, Willemin vs. Dunn.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—10, Cortes vs. Stock & Mutual Life-Insurance Company. The Bedford stone case will be decided at 9 a. m.

JUDGEMENTS.

SEPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. B. Jones vs. John K. Beatty, \$161.50.
CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—The Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. George S. Williams, \$69.10.

Bank of Commerce vs. George S. Williams, \$60.10.

JUDEN ROSENS—Mary Gard et al. vs. Susan and Jonathan Price; verdict, \$600.

JUDEN BOOTS—D. L. Wells vs. Thomas S. Dobbins, J. S. Wilcox, George S. Bowen, Roseile M. Hough, George L. Young, and Walter F. Pease; verdict, \$1,275.01.

APPELLATE COURE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11.—In the Appellate Court to-day a class of thirty-two candidates for admission to the bar passed a most creditable examination. The names of the successful candidates will be announced in court to-morrow. In the case of Schwartz vs. Buehler et al., appeal from Shelby, a motion by appelle to aspeal from Shelby, a motion by appellee to assess damages was denied. Seven appeal cases sens damages was denied. Seven appeal were taken on call. A rule was entered ing the Clerk \$3 for a certificate of the q cations of each applicant for admission t bar.

weapons, and supplied with ammunition and horses. So far as he could ascertain they have both of whom testified that they had been in
the business for a large number of years, rectifying both by charcoal and dumping and mixing, and that the business always resulted in a
loss of from 1 to 3 per cent.

Eleven witnesses were examined for the defense and five for the Government yesterday,
and the case will be continued to-day.

THE IMMUNITY CASES.

Assistant District-Attorney Thomson yester-

Assistant District-Attorney Thomson yesterday morning appeared before Judge Blodgett and stated that he had received instructions from Washington to appeal all the whisky cases pending on the question of immunity, and not to allow only a test case to be taken up. He therefore asked for an appeal in the whole twenty cases.

An arrangement was immediately made with Justice Harlan to hear these cases a week from Friday.

This morning, at the opening of court, Judge Blodgett will deliver a formal opinion in these cases on the question of the effect of the plea of immunity. Monday morning he only intimated his opinion so as to give all the time possible to the Government if it desired to take an appeal.

In the selture case against L. C. Stebbins and R. C. Mersereau, the latter field his bond yesterday as substitute for Stebbins for the due production, when wanted, of 400 barrels of spirits which have, as a matter of fact, long since been sold. The bond is in the penal sum of \$56,000, with Abner Taylor and Elias Shipman as sureties.

Margaret Harrigan filed a bill for divorce yesterday from her husband, Thomas Harrigan, on account of his desertion. She married him is February, 1888, but he left her in July following to go to the Red River country, and has never since returned. For about two years he corresponded with her, but was always waiting for something to turn up before he came back. Not having been successful as yet, he is probably waiting still for his fortune to come to him.

Michael Keins also wants a divorce from his file publicing and the first and the series of the summer of the come to him.

Michael Keins also mants a divorce from his file publicing and the first and the series of the summer of his desertion. She married him is February, 1888, but he left her in July following the publicing and the first publicing guard.

There are two great bands of American refu-

mercy of these savages. It cannot be supposed that Canadians begrudge the money to maintain a sufficient military force at the West, and the Dominion Government should have the courage to sak it. ourage to ask it.

NEW PATENTS. A list of United States patents issued to the inventors of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, and Nebraska, for the week ending May 28, 1878. Each patent in the list will bear that date. Reported expressly by telegraph for THE TRIBUNE by A. H. Evans &

Co., patent solicitors, Washington, D. C.:
ILLINOIS.
G. H. Cormick. Rockford, oatmeal-machine.
W. O. Davis, Bloomington, writing-tablets.
T. Kemeny, Peoria, washboards.
D. Oliver, Chicago, oatmeal-machine.
C. J. Stromberg, Chicago, railroad coupon-lekets.

E. H. Winchell, Chicago, car-ventilator valves. L. Gasser. Chicago, car-coupling.
J. F. Martin, Chicago, artificial marble.
A. Schoeninger, Chicago, children's-carris

A. Schreim, Chicago, self-adjusting bridges.
B. Williams, Chicago, self-adjusting bridges.
M. A. Shepard, Lebanon, draft-pipes.
W. Standing, DeStoto, steam-superheater.
J. S. Butler, Rock Island, lamps.
W. B. Choate, Aurora, tea-and-coffeerobs.

H. A. Pierce, Moline, fence-posts.
C. R. Polen, Hazel Dell, clod-crushers.
E. A. Sanders, Rockford, plow-clevises,
J. Duff, Peoria, casting-apparatus.
A. Freedley, Lemont, wasn-bollers.
J. A. McClure, Moline, steam-brakes, etc.
T. B. Rice, Medora, fuel-rollers.
H. T. Schmidt, Quincy, beer-coolers.
T. K. Sheeley, Prairic City, car-brake coupling.
R. T. Hambrook, Chicago, refrigerators.
T. C. Purvis, Chicago, removing sediment from oilers.

oilers.
S. Spitz, Chicago, horse-brakes.
C. J. Swedberg, Chicago, lanterns.
E. Crane, Elkhart City, harrow-caltiva H. White, Chicago, shoe-tips (reissue). R. N. Tuoker, Chicago, fire-alarm signal

WISCONSIN. WISCONSIN.

J. Harris, Janesville, harvevter-geafing.
F. R. Martin, Brooklyn, iron fences.
J. Larisen, Milwaukee, railway-gates.
A. Rosier, Sussex, doubletree clevises.
A. Saker. Evansville, pumps.
F. A. Copeland, LaCrosse, ladders.
R. L. Downton, Milwaukee, manuficor.

T. & J. Quinn, Racine, fountain-pens. T. & J. Quinn, Racine, fountain-pens.

J. H. Byrne, Detroit, shipping-cases.

A. Day, Detroit, jack-clearers.

H. N. Hill, Fontiac, wind-engines.

A. Jaeger, Detroit, elseping-cars.

C. A. Roberts, Detroit, car-coupling.

J. F. Tramb, Detroit, eye-glasses.

A. J. Colburn, Greenfile, lumber-rules,
Longyear & Clark, Grase Lake, wind-engines.

J. Young, Clayton, cultivators.

F. Newman & Co., Detroit, cigars (trade-mark).

MINNESOTA.

A. Ames, Northfield, grain-decordicating apparatus.

D. Austin. Murray. weather-strips.
G. W. Wiles, Vincennes, post-office apparatus.
O. Allen, Manhattan. fence-posts.
W. H. H. Paye, Manhattan, wire-fences.
Hazlewood & Reagan, Bloomfield, train-coup-

ling.
J. T. Jerkes, Stuart, spring-seat for vehicles.
INDIANA.
J. H. Edmonson, Valparaiso, earth-scrapers.
S. A. Courad, Terre Haute, preparing iron.
Miller & Schnesder, Connersville, corpse-preserver.

server.

Jennings & Robellay, New Albany, machine for lawing stone.

D. Numson, Indianapolis, lightning-rods.

R. E. Poindezter, Anderson, saws.

Alimony Without Divorce. Allmony Without Divorce.

San Prancisco Bulletin.

An important addition to the Codes was made at the last session of the Legislature, whereby a deserted wife may obtain support from her husband without suing for a divorce. The first suit under the new law has been brought by Eudora Virginia Smith against W. F. Smith, praying that the Court will decree alimony for the permanent maintenance of herself and child. The complaint alleges that the plaintiff was married to the defendant in Santa Clara County in October, 1873; that a son was born of the marriage in July, 1874, and is still living; that up to November, 1876, the defendant conducted himself affectionately toward plaintiff and their child; that on or about the lastmentioned date the defendant became infatuated with an unmarried woman, upon
whom he expends large sums of money. That
plaintiff submitted to this state of things for
the sake of their child. That on the 29th of January, 1877, the defendant toid plaintiff that
he would leave the house next day and procure a Utah divorce. That he did leave the
next day, and has ever since neglected and refused to support the plaintiff and her child, and
that she is without any available means of subsistence; that she has always been an affectionate and dutiful wife, and that the desertion of
herself and her child by defendant is wholly
without fault or provocation on her part; that
the defendant is a practicing physician, and as
an oculist has a large income, amounting, as
plaintiff is informed and believes, to \$12,000 or
\$15,000 per annum. Wherefore piaintiff prays
for a decree for permanent maintenance.

COUNTRY ROADS.

Some Practical Suggestions Thrown Out by the General Freight Agent of the Wabash

To the Editor of The Tribune. BERTHOLY HOME (near Dwight), Ill., June 10.

—Another evidence of the widespread circulation of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is the deep interest which the people are taking in the all-absorbing question of good roads since reading your articles on the subject. If, as Mr. Os-born says, in the letter below, the railroad companies will help us in the matter of freight, and thus materially assist us, we shall yet be SITTING-BULL.

Canadian Advices as to the Sioux ChiefHe Does Not Wish to Return to the United states, and May Attempt to Clean Out the British Indians.

Wisnipag Free Frees. May 29.

Mr. Thomas Newcomb, late of the Mounted Police Force (a brother of the Dominion Lands Agent at Emerson), arrived at Emerson on Satday morning from Cyprus Hills, N. W. T., by way of Fort Benton and Fargo. He made the trip from Cyprus Hills in two weeks. At Fargo he met the recruits for the Mounted Police Force on their way to the Northwest. As Mr. Newcomb is just from the neighborhood of Sitting-Bull's camp, our correspondent at Emerson interviewed him for news from that quarter. He says the number of Indians camped at Cypress Hills is from 10,000 to 12,000, about one-iourth being warriors, well armed with modern weapons, and supplied with ammunition and weapons. If the weapons we have suggested used to say that there is more being done at present and prospective wealth. From now constant and prospective sealth. From nor prospective wealth. From now constant and prospective sealth. F

facts to show you how we are trying to help ourselves.

S. T. K. PRIME.

Wabash Railway, General Freight Office, Delph, Ill.—Dear Sir: Having noticed your letter in The Chicaso Thisnes regarding roads, and also having conversed with many residents of your State regarding same, I write you. I know to of one experiment tried in this State which is a success. It was simply grading and thoroughly ditching a heavy clay soil, and piscing in the grade near each side six-inch drain-tile, with occasional outlets therefrom into the side ditches. Your great want in Illinois is lack of material. This can to a certain extent be overcome. The railways can afford to transport it at a mominal price—perhaps free. Holland has, I suppose, an alluvial soil, with probably all the conditions for bad roads which Illinois has. In that country they burned clay in thin slabs, and crushed it into meacham, and made therefrom the best of roads. This could be done to advantage in Illinois, as at nearly every coal mine are large quantities of a seni-fre clay, which is the very best kind of material. This could be burned mainly with slack, which is now wasted. This might be too expensive, but it would be burned mainly with slack, which is now wasted. This might be too expensive, but it would pay, because it would add so largely to the value of all the property in the State.

In this State we have what is termed the Free-Turnpike law. Its provisions are, in brist Twelve men who are voters, residents, and taxpayers may call for an election to be held by Commissioners. If a majority of one of those living within two miles of any county road vote that it shall be turnpiked, the County Commissioners proceed at once under this law. The prices of land have gone up from \$3 to \$10 per acre since the panic, viz.: where the roads have been so improved. They cost here from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per mile. The railways of Illinois are idle one-half the time on account of the bad condition of wagon-roads, and they can, and no doubt will, co-operate heartily in t

CURRENT OPINION.

The only certainty about the investigation that we can think of now is, that the Solid South will not stand the nonsense of attempting to seat Mr. Tilden.—Allanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.). If the patriotism of the people do not prevent, the Potter conspirators, backed by the Bourbon press, will plunge the country into another war—for the South to fight and to lose. — Memphis (Tenn.) Avaianche (Dem.).

Congress are neither cowards nor fools, as Mr. Key would have us believe. We know that they have acted from a conviction of the necessity of a have acted from a conviction of the necessity of an investigation, and that, if ever the Northern Democrats do attempt a revolutionary movement, or to "Mexicanize" the country, as Mr. Key and his pronunciamento express it, they will find the Southern Democrats, where they have always been found, on the side of law and order.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier (Dem.).

All attempts to displace the President, whether made by Congress, or any other body of lunances or criminals, will be treated as an attempt at revolution and the inauguration of a civil war. at revolution and the inauguration of a civil war. The moment the barrier is broken down between sneaking inquiry and legislative resolutions, and the first overt act of treason shows itself in open action, the majesty of the law will be invoked, the vast powers of the Government will be set in motion, and the difference between a cowardly Buchanan, and a brave, manly soldier and patriot like Hayes, will be made apparent to the simplest understanding. The country has paid too dearly for one fearful struggle ever to permit another to be inaugurated or carried, on, and the sooner the desperate politicians who seek to displace the President understand that they are moditating and scheming for a crime which will result at last in personal punishment of the extremest character, the better for their peasonal safety and future history.—Cleveland Heraid (Rep.).

The American was the first paper in the

The American was the first paper in the United States to distinctly formulate a principle now in terms generally accepted: that, in this country, the ballot-box affords us the opportunity to correct abuses: that it is, in short, our revolution; and that a grievance must be a slight injury tion; and that a grievance must be a slight injury if it will not keep alive for four years, until the people can recuty it at the polls. The Pennsylvania Democracy, the Tammany Democracy, Gov. Hendricks, and most of the leading Democrats, have distinctly accepted this position, while accepting the conclusion that an investigation ordered must be thoroughly prosecuted. As to the principal ground,—that the utile of the President was legally unassailable, and that the records of the Republican party was legitimately assailed,—we have never had any doubt. We have never doubted that the people of this country wound, by a large majority, approve that position, and insist that the remedy must be applied at the ballot-oux, and not in disturbing a settled legal title.—Nashville (Tenn.) American (Dem.).

There is not to-day in the whole North a more venomous and fanatical hater or a more malignaat slanderer of the South and Southern malignant slanderer of the South and Southern men than this same fellow [Dana. of the New York Sun], and his blatant sheet fairly recks with abuse and misrepresentation of our people and their representatives in Congress. In the hast issue before us, it says that the only men opposed to the investigation are the "doughfaces" who sympathized with Jeff Davis during the War and with those who were with him. The only plea for Hayes is his "extreme sympathy for former Rebels;" what they could not accomplish by force they now propose to assist Hayes to accomplish by force they now propose to assist Hayes to accomplish by fraud, and so on ad nauseam. All this abuse is doubtless due to a too vivid recoilection on the part of Dans of the cowardip part he played at the critical moment, when the slakes could easily have been won by the courage of a house-cat, when he commenced praying, and beseeching, and yelping to the bolder men in the Democratic party to do nothing rash, for Ais sake. Of course, he knows and feels that all this is remembered by the Southern Democrate, and that their silent endurance of his vituperation is merely the unspeakableness of utter contempt.—New Orleans Democrat (Dem.).

The Potter investigation was not intro-

The Potter investigation was not introduced under such circumstances as to accredit it to public confidence. Its connection with the Blair resolutions and the Kimmell bill was too intimate. They all suggested intrigues and personal ends. They have not even the merit of being party move-They all suggested intrigues and personal emosThey have not even the merit of being party movements for party success, but they seem to have as
objects the projection into notice of the claims of
Mr. Tilden for the Democratic nomination in 1880.
Neither the country nor the Democratic party
will take Mr. Tilden then. That chapter
is finished. But the movement may also
be construed into an attack on Mr. Hayes'
title. It is believed by some that, when the demonstration if made to the people of the United
States that Mr. Hayes was not elected, but that
Mr. Tilden was, they will demand that the one be
removed and the other seated in his place. Such
ideas and designs are unconstitutional and revolutionary. The somer the Democratic party disconnects itself with them, by some open, emphatic,
unambiguous and official denial, the better for the
Democratic party. The South, especially, must
stand by the Constitution and the laws; they are
her protection and shield. No departure
from their provisions can be tolerated
upon any prelense. By any party or
any power. She will protest and resist,
by all legal constitutional means, any attempt to
vitiate them. No matter what the proof of the
theft of the Florida and Louisiana vote.—and
everybody knows they were stolen from Tilden
and given to Hayes,—no matter what general resstitution. by provisions of the Constitution. . So it is made the duty of Congress
to count the vote for President, and to declare the
result of such counting. When it has once discharged that duty and exercised that function,
no earthly power can review its act.
It is final and conclusive. The
duty is done, the power has been exercised,
and it is exhausted in the execution. Therefore,
when the Congress declared Mr. Hayes elected
President for four years from the 4th of March,
1877, that declaration is final and irrevocable, and
no other Congress can reconsider that declision. It
stands forever as the ultimate result of that election for President. The suggestion that Congress
may pass any law giving the Supreme Court, or
any other court, jurisdiction over this matter, is
without foundation in reason. The discretion
directed by the Constitution to be exercised by the
Congress in the count and declaration of the
Electoral vote, is not subject to the review of any
judicial power; nor, can Congress give to any
court the authority to revise the exercise of that
discretion, and to substitute for it the discretion
of such court. The Constitution vests the power
in Congress, and it must execute it unimpaired
and undelegated. — Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.).

There are some who think—and they

in Congress, and it must execute it unimpaired and undelegated.—Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.).

There are some who think—and they should get rid of the thought as soon as possible—that, although the Electoral Commission was a lawfully-constituted body, yet its decision is not binding.—at least is open to review upon the ground that it only half performed it work. It was a Commission to investigate and decide, it is said, and not a Commission to decide without investigating. This is begging the very question at issue. Whether Congress itself had a right to go behind the certificates, or further than to see that they agreed with the returns as made by the proper State anthority, was a point about which not only Republicans, but Democrats, differed. That question, along with the rest, was necessarily referred to the Commission to decide in that particular case, by clothing it with the same powers, "I day," of inquiry possessed by Congress in the remises. The majority of the Commission decided explicitly in the Louisiana case that Congress had no powers of inquiry, and consequently that more had been delegated to themselves. Congress sustained the decision of the Electoral Commission according to the terms of the act. The country manifested its additional respect for law by acquiescing in the declaration that a person was legally elected to the Presidency whom it did not believe was honestly and fairly elected. The same sentiment which jet to the adoption of the Electoral oili, and which the Electoral Commission did practically determine.—Hobits (Ala.) Register (Dem.).

THE HEAD OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

small town of about 3,000 inhabitants, and is beginning to show signs of recovery from its long depression. Its population was once twice as great as at present. So also with Superior City, its former and perhaps its future rival, the houses of which, at a distance of about seven miles, are distinctly visible across the bay.

These places were called into being by the wand of Speculation, and for a time a kind of Speculation, and for a time a kind of Syncholic across the seven miles, are distinctly visible across the bay.

Apply at 422 Wabssn-4v., rear.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 15. AT 10 A.

On. 22 West Lakest, Col. W. B. Keeler will be slowed in the seven which are considered in the solid to realize cash, and they will be slowed the highest dider without reserve; if you want saddle horses, cooch horses, or roadsters, top or open buggles, landau, Clareine or extension top carriage it will pay you to attend this great sale; such an opportunity may never again occur to obtain bargains; send for catalogue. HAMRIS & CO., col. West Lake.

YMANTED. THERE long depression. Its population was once twice as great as at present. So also with Superior City, its former and perhaps its future rival, the houses of which, at a distance of about seven miles, are distinctly visible across the

the houses of which, at a distance of about seven miles, are distinctly visible across the bay.

These places were called into being by the wand of Speculation, and for a time a kind of spurious prosperity dawned upon them. But, speculation having died out, these towns collapsed, and at present remind one of a once portly beer-drinker, who, having for some reason been deprived of his customary fluid, has in consequence degenerated into a mere shadow of his former self.

We care not which of these towns in the long run "wins the belt." Duluth, having the railroad, is now ahead, and may continue to hold the advantage it has gained: but Superior City has the better town site, and in time, for all we know, may have the railroad too.

One thing is sure, and that is that a city of large proportions and of commanding importance will in the future bold the keys of this magnificent position. There is no finer situation in America, nor one more intimately connected with the development of the Northwestern Territories and with the interoceanic relations of the States.

But, important as is this part of the country and that of the wast region beyond it, the grossest ignorance prevails in regard to it. I have met with but few men who could give me any reliable information concerning it. I have come out here, therefore, to "look at the thing" for myself, and unless my senses play me sad tricks and deceive me, as some of the ancient saints are said to have been deceived, your correspondent will transmit to you nothing but truchful observations.

So far I have been much pleased with what I

ent will transmit to you nothing but truchful observations.

So far I have been much pleased with what I have seen and heard. New as this section is, its evolution has already began. The head of the lake has even now the most valuable railroad connections; with one arm of iron 150 miles in length, it has laid hold upon the Mississippi at 8t. Paul; with another mighty arm nearly 500 miles in length (and which will soon be extended) it grasps the Missouri at Bismarck, the present westerly terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Who can measure the consequences of these things? It is now clear that this country is but in the infancy of its growth, and that the stupendous results which the future has in store for it no human capacity can fathom.

But the things which are dim to us will be clear enough to our descendants, and to them we will generously leave the solution of the problems which are altogether too deep for us.

In passing vesterday over the road from 8t. Paul to Duluth I was struck with the general wildness of the country, and in parts with its singular beauty. Nothing could be more utterly unlike to the prairie scenery I met with in Southern Minnesota.

The road here runs through an almost con-Southern Minnesota.

The road here runs through an almost con

The road here runs through an almost continuous forest, interspersed with meadows and openings, and gemmed with lakes and streams. We must have passed by fully twenty lakes, and have crossed at least a dozen running brooks.

But I have no space to enlarge upon this tempting subject, "although the half is not yet told."

Twenty-five miles west of Duluth, the St. Paul Road forms a junction with the Northern Pacific, and the two roads use a common track to the lake.

The beauty, the grandeur, the romantic wildness of the scenery lying between the junction and Lake Superior I would like to describe to you, but indeed my dull pen lacks the magic power to give your readers even the faintest idea of it.

In all my travels in Europe and in America I have never seen anything more remarkable or

idea of it.

In all my travels in Europe and in America I have never seen anything more remarkable or unique. It is sipmly wonderful! And yet, until a day or two ago, I had never heard a single person call the least attention to it. It is worth a journey from Chicago, and, as I heard a geutleman here say, "a journey from Europe," just to behold a scene so startling and so lovely. From the junction, for ten miles, there is a descent of about eighty feet to the mile, and in moving down such a grade as that, as may well be imagined, the aid of steam is not required. During this mad ride the road crosses four or five trestle bridges upwards of a hundred feet in height, the view from which is highly stimulating to the imagination to say the leasts. We had three ladies aboard and six children; these were the only passengers besides myself, and the urchins howled so that I was tempted to throw a few of them out of the window. No words of mine can describe the augustness of the scenery as we dashed along on the brink of dark ravines and over deep chasms, and by the side of rocky precipices and thickly-wooded hills, with the tremendous rapids of the St. Louis River foaming, and roaring, and racing through the forest with the speed of a whirlwind far down below our feet. It was a glorious spectacle, and I wish that it were in my power to give you a better idea of it.

THE TRIBUNE BHANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS antreas throughbout the city we have established

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parcons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Man Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123

Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN. Newsdealer. Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madiaon-st., near Western-sv.
ROBERT THKUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-sv., corner of Halated-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Pancy
Goods, 730 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOST AND POUNDS. OST-A HEAVY WHITE COW, SLIT IN RIGHT ear; long, heavy teats. Return to 122 Rubel-st., and receive \$5 reward.

and receive \$5 reward.

I OST—OR STOLEN—A LIGHT-YELLOW BULLdor, listening to the name of Jack, from Lincoln
Pavilion, near the corner of North Clark-st, and Northvill returned to the above piace a liberal reward
will be paid.

I OST—ON TUESDAY—A CUFF WITH A LANGE
gold initial G sleave-button, Will the finder
please leave at the H. S. TIFFANY & CO, 179 Lasalle-Re, or call there and get the mass to 17 TAKEN UP—A BAY MARK: BLACK TAIL AND mane; 16 hands high. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. FRANK KAISES, corner Forty-third and State-siz.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. BARGAINS IN FURNITURE—PARLOR AND BED-room sets at decidedly reduced prices: easy-chairs, fancy chairs, tables, and other goods, very cheap-MARTIN'S popular transfure house, 156 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE. SALE-ASHLAND-AV. -BEST CORNER, 10 South Water-st.—Building and long ground lease.
South Water-st.—Building and long ground lease.
Paying 15 per cent net.
West Madison-st.—Fine stone-front building, corner,
paying 10 per cent net.
A. PATTERSON, 94 Washington-st.. Room 15.

POR SALE—\$2,500—LOT 57 FEST PRONT, ON corner of Orden-av. and Jackson-st. This ought to sell, it is less than \$50 per foot. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. 170 Madison-et.

OR SALE—\$500 WILL BUY A PLEASANT HOUSE On the South Side; possession July 1; 8-room cottage. E. C. WASE, 12 Methodist Block. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE SIO WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT One block from depot, at Lagrange. 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown freet abstract free; railroad fare 10 cents. 18th BROWN, 142 LaSaile-st., Boom 4.

TO REAT_HOUSES. TO RENT—A NEAT, COMFORTABLE, TWO-STORY 5-room house on Thirtieth-st., \$5 per month. J. E. Kingall, 36 Madison-st. TO RENT-BY A. D. HYDE. 12s DEARBORN-ST.,
Room 10: 4ss Michigan-av., 3-story brick, in
first-class order, encap to a good tenant,
887 Indiana-av., 3-story and basement marble front,
10 rooms; good order.

TO BENT-ROOMS. TO RENT-S2 PER WEEK, TO GENTLEMEN ting and betarrooms attached. The Gentlemen's Home, 376 State-St.

TO RENT-S2 PER WEEK, TO GENTLEMEN SITTING and betarrooms attached. The Gentlemen's Home, 376 State-St.

TO RENT-NICELY PURNISHED BOOMS. APply at Hoom 19, 115 East Randolph-st. TO RENT-IN STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY.

With home comforts a couple of furnished or unfurnished rooms; references required. Address MAISON, Tribung office. TO RENT-PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single, gas and bath: also brick barn and basement; cheap rent, at 502 Wabash av. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board; also rooms for housekeeping, at less twashington st., Room 2.

West Side.
TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH or without board, with all modern improvements, at 40 South Carpenter-st., between Madison and Washington-sts.
TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-A PARTY HAVING A DOUBLE AND single store on good line of street-cars, well adapted for dry goods, clothing, or hardware, would rent same and take an interest in business. E. H. CASTLE, 625 West Lake-st. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE HEAD OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DULUTH, June 8.—I write you this from one of the most interesting points upon the Continent,—the westernmost terminus of the Great Lakes, and the starting-place of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

From my window as I write I look out upon the placid waters of Lake Superior, and only wish that the beauty of the scene could in some degree be impressed upon the imagination of Tooksalk—a Good Family on Russian Contract of Tooksalk—a Good Family on Contract of Tooksalk—a Good Family on Contract of Tooksalk—a Good Fa

degree be impressed upon the imagination of your readers.

I shall not say much about Duluth. It is a small town of about 3,000 inhabitants, and is

WANTED-THREE CAR-LOADS OF FARM mares, to weigh from 1.000 to 1,400 pounds; a little unsound no objection, but cheap for eash; to-day and to-morrow, at 70 South Canal st. WANTED—FOR CASH—A SECOND-HAND CAN-opy-top basket or pony phaeton. Address D 54, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A.—ENDOWMENT (TIME) POLICIES IN ANY strictly contidential; no delay, Address A. K.AUF-MAN, 39 Fart-place, C.O. Box 2114, New York. (Send policy or give particular). A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bouda etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Itoom 5 and 6, Established 1954. A NY SUM FROM \$2,000 UP TO LOAN ON BRICK Improved Chicago real estate at 7 and 8 per cent. Commissions low. L. CURRY, 5 Tribune Building. A 1 PARTIES CAN BORROW MONEY ON HOUSE-held furniture, piamos, etc., and other good se-curity, at less than usual rates. Addres A B R. Tribune. ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate; lowest possible rates. O. R. GLOVER, 71 Dearborn-etc. Dearbora-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Ome and to be a supported by the support of th M ONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT FOR 30 TO
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MOVEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT FOR 30 TO
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MOVEY TO LOAN AT SPER CENTON CITY REAL
MOVEY TO LOAN AT SPER CENTON CITY REAL
STUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED
CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF T MONEY TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND ORGANS and personal property in sums to suit. Call or ad-dress J E G, 248 State-st. M ONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURNI-liandolph-st. M. ture, planos, diamonds, etc. Rooms 3, 116 and 118 kiandolph st.

M. ONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, Planos, Indiamonds, warehouse receipts, and any good collatersis. 169 Washington-st., Room 23.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF \$2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

DENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

CILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$101 exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

OPER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS IN Central and Northern Illinois. DEAN & PAYNE, Arents Northwesters Life-ins. Co., Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.
21 EAST HARRISON-ST.—TO RENT, ELEGANT furnished rooms, with or without board. 416 MICHIGAN-AV.-WILL RENT A FUR-nished front alcove or a back room, with board. Reference given and required. Reference given and required.

470 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE WLLL FURnished front room, fine closet, second floor;
best quality board; table boarders also accommodated.

685 WABASH-AV.—WANTED. A FEW FIRST685 class boarders in a private family; will furnish
first-class board and nicely furnished rooms. Terms
reasonable.

West Side.

reasonable.

West Side.

42 SOUTH ANN-ST.—BOARD WITH NICELY furnished parlor; also, large alcove for two gentiemen; room for two ladies. All modern improvements. Terms very low. References.

48 SOUTH CARPENTEIL: ST.—HOUSE REPUBlished May 1 by new parties; well furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, to rent, with board, at reduced rates.

BROWN'S HOTEL. 278 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED brooms with board, \$3, \$5, 50 per week; without board, \$2 and \$2, 50; day noard, \$3, 50; loging, 50c.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 355, AND 337 State-st., 4 blocks south of the Palmer House, boarl and room, per day, \$1, 30 to \$2; per week, \$6, \$7; and \$8. Furnished rooms to rent without board.

PNGLISH HOUSE, 31 WASHINGTON-ST.—COME and 88. Furnished rooms to reas without board.
PNGLISH HOUSE, 31 WASHINGTON-ST.—CUME
Land see our single rooms, with excellent board, \$5
a week; transients, \$1 a day; 21 meat tickets, \$4.

IOTEL BRUNSWICK, 318 AND 330 WABASH-AV,
—Two pleasant suiton for gent and wife; also a
few single rooms at this popular hotel; prices reduced
for the summer; call and see before you locate elsewhere.

PUSINESS CHANCES.

POR SALE—\$4.500—HERE IS THE BEST-PAYING small hotel in Chicago, 40 rooms, completely fur hished, cooking machinery, dining-room ware, sec., if ret-class order; they feed 1,000 people per day; it now nating over \$200 per much, as the books with how, and is not of deet; pay cash for everything the buy; going to Kurope, cause of sale. Call at once an get the best house for making money in Chicagot witake half in clear ronting real celate. T. B. BOYI koom 7, 179 Madison 48.

take half in clear routing real estate. T. B. BOYD, Noom 7, 179 Medison-sit.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCT the business property—a stock of dry goods, embracing a splendid and well-assorted stock of hotiery, gloves, white goods, embroideries, edgings, dress buttons, sewing sitiks, twist, threads, alls and linen handkerchiefs, gents' and ladies' sitik neckties, gents' and ladies' sitik neckties, gents' and ladies' sitik neckties, gents' and ladies underwear, etc., etc. Will invoice at social cost \$3, 300 (thirty-two huddred dollars). Address DAVID S. FOSTERS, Belois, Wis.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY-FITTED SAMPLE-room and cigar-stand, or will take partner; good chance; small money required. Room \$4, 57 Washing-ton-st.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN \$4N OLD-ES-tablianed cash grocery, as one of the partners is soouth Dearboru-st.

FOR SALE—BARBER SHOP, FOUR CHAIRS, 9 South Dearboru-st.

FOR SALE—BARBER SHOP, FOUR CHAIRS, 9 Dathrooms, and cigar stand, for \$400; business first class. Call at 550 South Dearboru-st.

FOR SALE—BARBER SHOP, FOUR CHAIRS, 9 To SAMPLE—BARBER SHOP, FOUR CHAIRS,

NETTIE. IF YOU WISH TO FINISH DECO-rating that pottery George gave you, you will find pienty of fine designs at DATE'S new picture store, les Madison-st. THE CHICAGO MECHANIC ART SCHOOL-PROP The CHICAGO MECHANIC ART SCHOOL-PROP Athenicum each evening this week, to make arrange ments for, and give information to, any who may de sire to enter the school. WANTED—AGENTS—HUNTER'S FLOUR AND
Meal Sitter, etc. Eight perfect articles combined and sold for SU cents. Bests the world to squi.
J. M. HUNTER, Manufacturer, 174 LaSalic-st., Chicago.

BOOKS.

A MERICAN CYCLOPEDIA, 16 VOLS. \$35; CHAMB er's cyclopedia, 10 vols., library, \$30; Knight's listory of angland. 8 vols., \$10. Cash paid for goo looks. Down-staffs. Millikh's, \$20 Madison-et. CASh PAID FOR BOOKS-STANDARD WORKE Calways bring good prices. Before you self your libra-ry see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-sis. I IBRARIES OR SMALL LOTS OF BOOKS OR DISTRICT WANTED TO BE BOOKS OF THE BOOKS O

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-COAT AND PANTS MAKERS TO to the country. Call at Field, Benedict & Co. cor. Wabashav. and Madison-st., this morning after WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, 3 GOOD CARRIAGE smith helpers; steady job, good wages. L. K. KIMBALL, 71 Twenty-second-st.

Conchimen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS HOSTLER AT BAS
SETT'S Stables, rear of 15 and 17 Harmon-court Employment Agencies.

WANTED-500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE
C. A. & Kansas City Railroad; \$1,25; b.ard, \$3.
Pree fart. Also, 100 tie-makers and 50 quarry hands.
W. H. McHUGHS, 88 South Canal-st. WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE WANTED THE FOR THE WANTED WANTED-TO LEAVE THIS DAY. WEDNESDAY. 25 railroad laborers, 15 tie-makers, and 10 quarrymen. Free farc. Call early at 79 South Canal-at. Halfill' & KRMP.

HAIGHT & KRMP.

WANTED—100 HAILROAD LABORERS IN MINResots for the C. & N. W. R. R., 500 for Alton &
St. Louis extension in Missourt 30 tie-makers; free fars.
J. H. SPERBECK & CO., 21 West Handopp-se. Miscellancous.

WANTED-MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS AND INtelligence to sell American Cyclopedia, Art Journal, Ficturesque Europe, etc. B. APPLETON & CO.,
if Washingtones. WANTED—A MAN TO IRON COLLARS AND new shirts, must be first-class, at Baltimore Laundry, 10 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A BOY 16 OR 17 YEARS OLD THAT knows how to take care of a horse and make himself useful. 323 West Madison at. WANTED-BOY TO DO ERRANDS IN A MER-chant taffor store; must have good references. Apply as 236 South Clark-et.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-AT 22 INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN up-stairs work. WANTED-A GIRL AT 121 SOUTH JEFFERSON-WANTED-TWO GOOD DINING-BOOM GIRLS, at Billings House, corner Jackson and Haisted-sts. WANTED-A SECOND GIRL IN PRIVATE FAM-ily: must also be a first-class laundress. Apply at 705 Wabash av. WANTED-88 DEARBORN-ST., A GOOD COOK;

WANTED-MILLINER, FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER, at MME. BENN'S, 515 West Madison-st. WANTED-IMMEDIATRLY-A SEAMSTRESS TO more to find a door from Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL TO ASSIST IN THE care of a young baby: must be intelligent, very neal, and have good references. Apply at 543 Calumeters.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

Bookkeepers. Clerks. &c.
SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED
bookkeeper and office man, with first-class references. Who has from \$2,000 to \$3,000 to loan amployer
on uncoubted security; communications strictly condential. Address 16s, Tribune office. Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED-PAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 172 North Haisted st. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN
to do general housework or cooking; well recommended. Please call at 1528 Arnold-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN ENGLISH PROT-setant giri, just from Philadelphia, with estisfactory reference, for second work or care of children; city or country. Apply at Woman's Christian Amociation, 133 south Clark-st. South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A CANADIAN GIRL.

South the best of references, for second work or general work in a small family. Call at Woman's Christian Association, 132 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY GIRL FOR HOUSE Nork; no objection to boarding-house. Call at 581 May-st., near Taylor. SITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSE Swork or second work, 1008. Wentworth-av. N together, or would go separate; no objectio country. 183 East Eighteenth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL;

four years in last place; obliging, strong, capa-sic of doing kitchen or general work satisfactorily; city o country. 201 Calumet-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS dining-room girls. References if required. Caf at 160 East Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND I room in a private family. Call at 159 West Kinziest., near Halsted. St., near Haisted.

CITCATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO
do general housework in a private family, with
reference. 138 Sherman-st., up-stairs. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD STRONG
girl to do general housework. Call at 505 Lumber-st. SITUATION WANTED - BY A MIDDLE-AGE English woman, as cook or general housework Call for two days at 939 West Lake-st.

STRUATION WANTED—A SOUTCH GIRL WISHES

a situation as cook and laundress in a private
family. Best of references given. Apply 44 303 South
Morgan-st Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT
and pastry cook. Please call for three days at 154
West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY TO
do general housework; good cook and isundress.
Call to-day at 143 kast Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Apply at 187
South Halsted-st. COULD Haisted St.

CITUATION WANTED — BY AN AMERICAN
O woman as first-class cook, or would do washing and
ironing; best city references. 140 Eighteenth-st., in
rear.

rear.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL

for general housework; best of city reference. 193

West Adams-st.

Seamstresses. SITUATION WANTED—TO DO ALL KINDS OF deresmaking; \$1 per day; good reference; have a pleater. & 123 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS a seamstress and to assist in second work; can farnish own machine; refer to present employer. Call or address \$32 Ohlo-st. Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED-AS WET NURSE: REFER-

CITUATION WANTED—AS NUISE GIRL, BY A Prespectable girl of 16. Can give good references. Address D 55, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED Stadles nurse, one who understands that which might be for the comfort of the sick. Call or address E. 76 Twenty-fifth-st.

Laundresses.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO IRONlog or laundry work in private house. Flease address
168 East Indians-st. two days.

Housek coppers.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A REFINED WIDOW
lady (American), a respectable position as housekeeper. References exchanged. Mrs. E., 43 South
Ashisod-av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY, S thoroughly competent, to do light housework in payment for board. 404 West Adams-st. MUSICAL

A BEAUTIFUL TONE PARLOR ORGAN, WITH all the latest improvementa, handsome case, only \$75. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. ONLY \$100 FOR A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO forts, with a graffe, French action, all newest improvements, rically-carved legs and tyre. R. T. Martin, 154 State et.

THE LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT PIANOS STAND in tune splendidly, are first class, powerful, durable, and in every way reliable. Can be purchased at the price of a reed organ. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe etc.

and Monroe-sia.

VERY GOOD PARLOR ORGANS POR \$50; RICHtone resewood plane forte for \$150. R. T.
MARTIN, 154 State-si.

TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND NEAR CHICAgo, on a line of two railroads, to exchange fur
city projecty, either clear or with a good equity. B.
F. JACODS, to washington-st.

CHOICE LANDS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY,
C kam. and cash for merchandise, clear city realty.
or other property; Gov't title. L. CURRY, 5 Trib. Bidg.

FOR EXCHANGE—A \$3,000 STOCK OF DRUGS,
paints, oils, procerics, etc., for part Kanasa lands
and part cash. Address Box 380, Angols, last.

\$3.000 STOCK OF STATIONERY TO EX-price and location. D 52, Tribune office. FOR VALE. POR SALE-RECEIVER'S SALE-PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, I will on Wednesday. June 18, 1678, at 12 m., on the premises, sell at public suction to the highest and best bidder for cash, the barbershop and bathrooms, with fixtures and appurenances and leasehold interest, situated in the transfer the Hotel, Chicago. THOMAS G. PARKER, Reveiver.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN with \$4,000 to \$6,000 as pariner with an old and experinced manufacturer of ladies' cloaks and suits. D 87, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SOME PERSON WITH \$2,000 mechinery and experience. In buying on a certain West Side business; with work and give use of macchinery for hair the product; good chance to get that a probabile legitimase business. D 85, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

I WANT SOME MORE PUPILS IN THE FRANCI
linguage: 25 cents a lesson as my house. 50 cent
at pagal's residence. Address D 67, Tribune ceites.

Joseph A. Sleeper, of Chicago. died of lysis this morning, aged \$2.1

Especial Dispatch to The Tribuse.

BY The Tribuse.

BY The Control of the Chicago. The Chicago.

BY The Control of the Chicago.

BY The Chic OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

TONE, June 11.—Arrived, Bothnia, from pool; Camda, from London; Switzerland, a Antwerp. TEMPERANCE. Rescise Disputch to The Tribuna.

FDIANTOLIN, Ind., June 11.—Another temperature wave is sweeping over this city, and latens to enguif the entire community.

E. B. Russell, of Chicago, is leading the tings, and all the Methodist ministers have added. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. -IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID ition, twelve pages... one year...

these may be made either by draft, express e order, or in registered letters, at our risk. TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. ivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per we ivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per we THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

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BAN FRANCISCO. Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS. MeVicker's Theatre-treet, between Dearborn Cabin." Afternoon and e

Haverly's Theatre. et, corner of Dearborn. ernoon and evening. Hershey Music Hall.

New Chicago Theatre

reet, opposite Sherman House. Cal Wagner Afternoon and evening. Whate Stocking Park. Lake Shore, foot of Washington street. Game be ween the Milwaukee and Chicago Clube at 3:45 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS. OTTAKAR LODGE, NO. 78. K. OF P.—The men bers desire to thank the Grand Chancellor, Brother is C. Racc, and visitors from sister Lodges of the Order for their kind assistance and aid at the institution of the above Lodge on last evening. GEO. A. SAMONSKI, Chancellor Com. ORO. NICODEM, K. OF R. 48.

BLANEY LODGE, NO. 271, A., F. & A. M.—State Communication this (Wednesday) evening, at to o'clock, Hall 76 Monroe-st. Visiting brethern cor-dially invited. GEORGE GARDNER, W. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex-change yesterday closed at 99. The House yesterday increased to \$400, 000 the sum to be appropriated for carrying forward the work on the Chicago Custom-

nething in the nature of the railroad strikes of July, 1877, was inaugurated at Quebec yesterday. Property was demol-ished, and men forced to quit work by the

endency of the Ultramontanes the Belgian Government is destined to come to an end shortly. As the result of the ger eral elections the Liberals have obtained majority of ten in the Chamber and three in the Senate, rendering certain the downfall of the present Catholic Ministry.

Ex-Congressman Darratt, of Louisians vesterday proved to be another disappointing witness for the Porren fraud-hunters. The things he knew were not the things they wanted to hear; on the contrary, his evilence still further discredited the jumble of lies which has been evolved from the per-

tion of prizes drawn from the Treasury in the form of the River and Harbor The grabs were passed around very much as they were in the House, and when the final vote was taken there were found but twenty-four Senators to oppose the job-bery against thirty-five who had especial and particular reasons for supporting it.

The dissolution of the German Parliament has been decreed by the Federal Council and in the elections to be held the Government expects to secure a majority in support of the vigorous measures resolved upon for the suppression of Socialism throughout the Ordinarily the assembly of the gress of the Powers would engross public attention, but internal affairs are now the all-absorbing subject of consideration in Germany.

The House Deficiency bill has been agreed upon without amendment by the Senate Judiciary Committee, the evident intention being to pass the bill without delay in order to deprive the House Democrats of any opportunity to recall the bill and bury it until after the fall elections. It will be taken up as unfinished business to-day and pressed to a vote. The amount appropriated will so far as it goes illustrate the true inwardness of Democratic economy, which chiefly consists in leaving honest debts unpaid and then boasting of a tremendous re

duction in Government expenses. AUEXANDER H. STEPHENS has written as other letter, this time to the Democratic Executive Committee of his district, who had taken him to task concerning his outspoken opposition to the schemes of the Porres revolutionists. Mr. STEPHENS has no idea of submitting to the dictation of the local managers of the machine as to what he shall say or do as a Democrat, but plainly hints that he considers himself the bes judge of this matter, and that if the Demo atic Executive Committee undertake read him out of the party he will be ample prepared to try titles before the people of

We print a dispatch from Columbus, O., this morning, which presents the most reasonable theory of Senator MATTHEWS disinclination to appear before the POTTER Committee, and the one said to be held by Mr. MATTHEWS' friends. It is, in brief, that Mr. MATTHEWS is now conscious that he per-mitted Andreason to hoodwink and deceive him, and that he is ashamed to make a frank confession of the fact. The story told leaves ittle doubt that Anderson first played upon Mr. Matthews' sympathy, and afterwards used Mr. Matthews, without the latter's susing it, as the basis for working up the y which said Annerson has since told be-

The prospect is not very flattering that the 12th of July, 1878, will pass in Montreal ithout another scene of violence and coodshed between the Orange and Catholic ies. All attempts to persuade the immen to forego their annual parade falled, and the formal announcement

ed to afford the Society the prote which every law-abiding citizen has the right to demand. The Orangemen declare it to be their purpose to walk through the streets unarmed and without offensive streets unarmed nstrations of any kind, but at the same time they intimate distinctly that in case they are attacked by enemies the means of at hand. That there is trouble ahead is

ulation is rife regarding the result of the European Congress which is expected to meet in Berlin to-morrow. BISMARCE will preside over its deliberations, and there is ittle doubt that Germany will have a large nfluence in deciding the most delicate po troversy. It seems to be gene onceded that the action of the Cons not be unfavorable to Russia; that she will get the best portion of Bessarabia and all the important European and Asiatic fortresses which were virtually abandoned by the Porte in the preliminary peace treaty. The most remarkable prediction made in connection with this meeting of the Plenip is that the French Monarchists of all shades will endeavor to get an expression from the vards Liberalism in Germany, and give the Sonspartists, Bourbons, and Orleanists another chance in Paris.

Gen. BUTLER was so busily employed in trying to rescue his BOULDS BAKER SET from utter and irretrievable fiasco that he could not find time to attend the meeting of the House Judiciary Committee at which was considered the report on the BLAIR memorial. Had he been present he would undoubtedly have joined Proctor Knorr in voting against the report adopted by the Committee, in effect declaring that the question of the title of President HAYES WAS ettled by the Forty-fourth Congress, and that the present Congress has no jurisdic tion over the subject. It now remains to be seen whether the report of the Committee can be carried in the House. The Republicans, with the exception of BUTLER, will, of course, sustain the anti-revolutionary declaration of the report, and the action of the Southern Democrats will determine whether the House puts itself on record for against the Mexican plan.

NEW EVIDENCE OF MEXICANIZATION. BEN BUTLER'S introduction before the Porten Committee of an irrelevant dispatch from one BOULDS BAKER, a Washington clerk has been a mystery to most people. connection has it with the matter in hand! What is BUTLER driving at?" are questions that have naturally suggested the To understand just what it means, it will be cessary to go back a little and study the omposition of the Porres Committee, and the real purpose for which it was organized. The Potter resolution, it is known, was prung upon Congress, and startled a large umber of Democrats more than it did Re ans. The Southern Conservatives were kept in ignorance of the intention, and thus misled into acquiescing in it. The affair was in the hands of those who acted as asters" during the final confirmation Congress of the Electoral decision. They had

Speaker

DALL's sympathy and co-operation. The Speaker obeyed their behests in packing the Committee. Porres had been put forward spectable and conservative" classes, but only after it had been ascertained that he was willing to go to the most extrem engths to unseat President Hayes and sub titute TILDEN, in order to gratify his own political ambition to become Governor of New York. All the other Democrats select ed by RANDALL had been rampant filibusters except, perhaps, Cobb, of Indiana, who was afterwards crowded offete make room for BILL SPRINGER, of Illinois, who had been one of the most irreconcilable of the Bour bon obstructionists. The Democratic part of the Committee, then-seven out of eleven was composed of men ready to undertake any scheme necessary to revolutionize the Government. But Speaker RANDALL went even further, in compliance with the wish of the conspirators, and, in shameful and barefaced disregard of well-established iamentary usage, he refused to allow the Republicans to select their minority of members, but chose them himself without consulting the Republican side of the House. He named three mild-mannered (two com paratively obscure) men, who, as he supas any other three Republicans he could select. Then he appointed BEN BUTLER as the fourth "Republican," thus virtually constituting the Committee eight Democrats to three Republicans, -for BUTLER had a cer

To understand the full significance of Bu LEB's selection by RANDALL and the " Greas ers," certain other circumstances must be recalled. It is stated, on pretty good authority, that BUTLER was as much counsel for TILDEN during the Electoral case as MATT CARPENTER was, though not publicly anounced in that capacity. He was against HAYES from the beginning, on account of the latter's already declared Southern views. Having made this step towards the Demo-cratic party, which had been BEN BUTLER'S political bed for so many years, he made other considerable advance during the session of Congress. He may be said to have gone over definitely when he seated a Democrat with a weak claim, and unseated a Republican with a strong case, by means of his solitary vote. BUTLER had already determined to be an "independent andidate for Governor of Mass counting upon the Communist, Greenbac

tain agreed, prearranged work to perform

BUTLER was in the plot up to his crooked

and Democratic votes to elect him. Here was a renegade whom the "Greas ers" could trust upon the Porres Commit tee under the name of a Republican to act

pointment. But there was also a specific purpose Bernen's presence on this Committee. was part of the Democratic programme establish an agreement alleged to have been made in advance between Haves or his friends on one side and the "forty-two Southern Democrats" on the other side who afterwards defeated the "fili pusters" and secured the Congressional confirmation of Hayes' title. The purpose of the revoluagreement was and is to bring these forty-two Southern Congressmen into disrepute, pre-vent their re-election to the next Congress, vent their re-election to the next Congress, tionists in seeking to establish such an and fill their places with Bourbons who will enter into the Mexican conDemocrats to prove that forty-two members of Congress belonging to their own party had engaged in a disreputable compact and ought not to be re-elected. BUTLES was just the man for this business. He wanted to reach Hayes by connecting him with the "Southern Brigadiers," and in this way he would at the same time expose the part that the Southern members had taken in the alged contract. This is the mystery of Bur-

LER'S introduction of the Boulds BAKE

dispatch to Young, of Columbus, O. It is

intended as a stepping-stone in the effort to connect President Haves and the Southern crats in a political compact or bargain This purpose of the POTTER-BUTLER COM tee, which BEN was specially appe to carry out, will be as much of a failure as every other feature of the pretended investigation. There was no bargain between HAVES and the Southern Conservatives. Mr. HAYES' friends may have made efforts to conrince the Southern Conservatives that HAYES meant all he said in his letter of acceptar and would carry out in good faith all he was publicly and officially pledged to carry out. The Southern Conservatives accepted these assurances as true, and they have not been deceived. There was nothing immoral or improper in that. The Southern Conervatives preferred peace, conciliation, and " under Hayes to civil war and narchy under Tilden as a usurper. For this, the former filibusters and obstructionists now desire that these Southern Conserv

to this conspiracy! EXPENDING OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY. Monday was a field-day in Congress for the appropriation of money for the mere sake of expenditure. Money was voted to erect pubic buildings all over the South, and large additions were made to the River and Harbor oill. A more reckless exhibition of wild extravagance never disgraced the proceedings

of the most profligate Congress.

atives shall give way to Bourbons who will

join in the revolutionary scheme. And the

Southern Conservatives have fallen victims

On Saturday last the House passed one of hose scandalous acts known as a Deficiency bill. Last year the Democratic House re fused to amend the laws creating expenditures, and they also refused to appropriate nough money to meet the legally-required expenditure. Instead of reducing expenditures, they merely reduced apropriations. The law continued the exditures, leaving the Government without the money necessary to meet them. They went home boasting that they had so retored economy in the expenditures of the Government that they saved no less than \$30,000,000. On Saturday last they passed a bill making appropriations of \$4,500,000 to cover a part of the deficiency reated last year, and this was the third o ourth Deficiency bill passed this year. Adding the Deficiency bills to the regular appropriations of last year will disclose the act that the Democratic House of last year, nstead of reducing expenditures, had largely acreased them, and, at the rate at which the resent House is voting away money, the axation and expenditure of the coming year will be startling to the already tax-ridden people of the country.

During the debate on Monday Mr. Tom Ewing declared that if he had the power he would have the \$35,000,000 which has been paid annually into the Sinking Fund appropriated to build court-houses and post-officer throughout the country in order to give employment to workingmen. Other members pathy with it the House voted large sums for objects utterly unjustifiable, and only deended on the score of expending money for he sake of expenditure.

There is no legal or moral requirement for this payment to the Sinking Fund, but there are two opposing dispositions which may be made of the money. The first is that indi ated by these demagegues in Congress, to rote it to build custom-houses at the heads small streams, and then for excavatditches to enable boats to ascend creeks in the direction of the stom-house. Down in South Carolina ome enterprising persons have contracted for the building of a small steamer to run on a small stream, the boat to draw two feet of water. But before the boat can navigate it has been represented to Congress that the reek will have to be dug out to enable the oat to float, and Congress has voted a large sum for this year, to be followed by additional appropriations hereafter, until one million of dollars shall be expended to secure two feet of water in the great commercial highway. The River and Harbor bill for this year had, when last heard from, reached \$8,500,000, and will probably be increased to \$10,000,000, the great bulk of that sum ing appropriated for works not one par ticle more legitimate or rational than that for the ditch in South Carolina. All the rivers in Virginia, all the mountain creeks of West Virginia, the rivers in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, and the interior States of Tennessee and Arkansas t has been discovered, want improvement o make them navigable, and Congress, fraudlently, dishonestly, and disgracefully, i voting away millions of the hard-earned sub stance of the producers, under the pretens of giving employment to the workin Two-thirds of this money is as literally wasted as if thrown into the sea, and the proportion that will be expended on any seful or legitimate work will not exceed one dollar in ten.

Now, suppose this \$35,000,000 no longe needed for the Sinking Fund, and this \$10,000,000 voted for so-called river and harbor improvements, and the \$5,000,000 expended for court-houses, and post-offices and custom-houses, be left in the hands of the people to be used by them in the employment of labor and in productive inlustry. Of the \$50,000,000 voted for thes wasteful projects at least \$5,000,000 will be collected from the people of Illinois. That is, the farmers, mechanics, laboring men, nerchants, and others of this State will have to take from their means and their earnings \$5,000,000 to be expended in these wild and extravagant projects. The people of Illinois will have to pay more in the way of taxes to be sunk in the ditches and creeks of the South and elsewhere, under the present River and Harbor bill, in excess of what that bill appropriates for this State, than would build all the remaining dams and locks on the Illinois River, and give to the West 300 miles of uninterrupted steam navigation,-the greatest work of the kind in the world. But our Congressional representatives pre-fer to vote a direct tax of \$5,000,000 in a single year on the people of Illinois to build court-houses and custom-houses in all the lig out creeks and bayous, and to make harbors in impossible places, rather than leave that \$5,000,000 in the hands of the people

labor in productive works:

The money expended by the Government consumed before one dollar of wages is paid out. That which is expended produc results of any possible value. Of all the money expended for rivers and harbors during the last forty years there is nothing now existing that is useful, or of the least value, that could not have been constructed for 10 per cent of the sum appropriated. The rest has been washed away, and countless "har bors" constructed by Government money have perished in the memory of the oldes

and boldest navigators.

If this \$5,000,000, instead of thus being wasted and squandered, were left in the hands of the people of this State, they would invest every dollar of it in productive labor. It would represent 5,000,000 days labor at \$1 per day. It would furnish the means to put additional men at work on farms, in the mines, in the mills and factories, in the workshops, on the railroads, in warehouses, and as teamsters, porters, and laborers; it would give wages to thousands of women, and this \$5,000,000 paid out for wages would be expended for an equal value of food and clothing, and machinery and tools; and at the end of the year the \$5,000,000 expended for labor would have to show as the product of that labor substantial additions to the wealth of the State and of the country to a value equal to the original sum multiplied by the number of times if was used and turned

over by the people.

In the one case, the whole sum appropriated by Congress will be sunk and wasted, leaving no product to show for what it was expended. In the other case, being invested in productive labor, the result will be the expenditure of the sum repeatedly during the year, and each expenditure producing a return equal in substantial value. And yet these Congressmen vote this money and levy these taxes under the pretext of "benefit-

ting labor." PARTISAN MEANNESS.

In their eagerness to connect the President with the fraud alleged to have been committed by Anderson and others, the Potter investigators in Washington proceed upon the assumption that Secretary SHERMAN, STAN-LEY MATTHEWS, and other Republicans were cognizant of this fraud, and to prevent Anderson from exposing it attempted to get him appointed to an office he would accept. They go further than this, and allege that the President was particeps criminis, and, having knowledge of the fraud, also entered into the conspiracy to cover it up by securing for Anderson the position he sought. This theory the investigators attempted to establish by documentary evidence, and called upon the President to furnish a transcript of the records in the case, which they relied upon to establish his connection with the fraud, hoping at the very least to establish the fact that he had a guilty knowledge of it.

What does this transcript of the record

show? Between the 6th and 19th of March,

1877, the President received letters from the

editor of the Steubenville (O.) Herald, from

DARRALL, NASH, and LEONARD, of the Louisiana delegation, and ex-Gov. Kellogg, setting forth the services ANDERSON had rendered the party, and urging his appointment to Consulate. These indorsements were still further emphasized by a strong letter from STANLEY MATTHEWS to the Secretary of State, making substantially the same statements and request. STANLEY MATTHEWS had also forwarded Anderson's personal application which fairly reflected the very vie dorsement " for important reasons I specially request that this request be complied with," and on the 14th of April these doonnents were referred to the Secretary of State by direction of the Presilent. Thus far the documents in the ase had taken the customary channel, and the conventional reference had been made and nothing irregular appears upon the part of the President. He had given ANDERSON's applications the direction that it is usual to ive all others of the same kind. On the 7th of May the Secretary of State received an anonymous request from "John W. Bulldozer," "imploring you if you have any vacant Consulship at any earthquake-shaken point, any cholera-infected city, any yellow ever point, or small-pox-ridden or any vacant Commissionership to th fercest of our Indian tribes, to send him to one of these places at once, because we consider the said Anderson a person who has just sufficient character to serve the party that pays the most money, and of the class of patriots who can best serve their country by dying for it." John W. Bulldozer evi dently knew Anderson, and exactly covered his case. There could not have been a more perfect characterization of this political blackmailer. This, however, was an anonymous letter which did not call for official reference, although it was indorsed as charges against Anderson, and filed away with the rest of the record, on the 25th of May. The next day, the President received the STRAIGHT letter, asking him to withhold the appointment of Anderson as Consul t Funchal, the commission for which had been ssued by Secretary Evants, and setting forth easons for the same. On that very day the President indorsed the letter and referred it to the Secretary, and, in addition to this. sent the following letter to him, which put an and to Anderson's hopes of getting an office EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 26, 1877.—DEAR MIN. SECRETARY: If the commission which the President signed on the 24th inst. for JAMES E. ANDERSON as Consul of the United States at Funchal has not been delivered to the appointee, the President will be pleased to have you retain possession of it until further inquiries as to Mr. Anderson's character are instituted. Very truly yours, W. K. Rogers, Private Secretary. To the Secretary of State: Present.

The above letter completely demolish he story of the Porres clique of agitators that the President was party to a fraud or had any knowledge of fraud. So far from this, it shows that, upon receipt of the very first protest, he lost no time in making i known, and referred it to the Secretary with the request to withhold the commission, upon the very day he received it. If the Pres ident had been guilty of conniving at fraud, had been a party to it, or had any knowledge of it, it stands to reason that he would not have adopted the very course that would expose him, but would have given him any office he desired in order to seal his mouth. Instead of this, he put his foot upon the appointment the very day that he received warning Anderson was bad man. If he had been concerned in this fraud as alleged by the Democrats. Anderson would have been on his way to Funchal long before the receipt of the STRAIGHT letter, and would have be equested not to stop on the order of his going. The record, placed in evidence by Democrats themselves, shows that he cted the part of a high-minded, honorable man, and of a faithful public officer, by squelching an appointment not fit to be-made on the very day that he was made ware of it. And yet there is not a Damo-

cratic paper in this country that has had manliness enough to place the Prifinal letter before its readers in its connection, or with that degree of p essary to show how groundless and malicious was the charge made against him. On the other hand, in discussing the question, they conveniently make no referen

BUTLER'S BOULDS BAKER BRICK.

BOULDS BAKER. It is very much of the same character as the brick which the Clown throws at Pantaloon in the pantomime,hard only in appearance, but really so soft that it can't hurt anybody. Boulds Bakes is the name of the hitherto obscure individus whom Butles uses in the desperate effort t connect the President with the investigati now going on. This man Baker, it seems was a clerk in the Post-Office during the latter part of GRANT's term, having been apcointed at the special solicitation of the late nator Morron; but he was dismissed in March shortly after Haves' inauguration. A little later on, Gov. Morron and others seured him a second appointment,—this time as a Special Agent. It appears, then, that neither President Hayes nor Postmaster-General KEY gave the man a place as a re ward, or personally knew or cared anything about him one way or the other. But Bur LEE's introduction of the matter before the Potter Committee in itself is absurd

ago, and not considered then, any more than now, worthy of any public attention. While we doubt whether Mr. Bakes represented any very distinguished coterie of Southern men, and are sure that Mr. HAYES never gave the slightest consideration to the dispatch he sent, Mr. Bakes had a perfect right to send that dispatch, and ther was nothing improper in its context. Not a man is named in the Baker dispatch who

not merely because it has no possible con

nection with the investigation, but also because it is an old story published a year

would not have made a respectable member of any Cabinet; two or three of those name were Southern Republicans; and the one finally appointed to a Cabinet position-ex Senator KEY-was the one least urged by this self-appointed counselor to the incom

The fact is perfectly well-known that th appointment of one or more Southern men Cabinet positions was thoroughly can vassed by the friends of President Haves for some time previous to the inauguration BAKEB had probably heard of this, and his egotism made him want to have a finger in he pie; but there is reason to believe that the choice had been determined before Ba-KER volunteered his suggestions, and it is certain that his suggestions had nothing to do with the result, as neither Mr. HAYES, nor his friends and advisers, had ever heard of such a person as Boulds Baker. Among those whose names were considered for Cabinet positions from the South were Judge HARLAN, now on the Supreme Bench, and ex-Secretary Bristow, of Kentucky; an ex-Attorney General AKERMAN, of Georgia, as also Judge WALKER, from the same State: Col. VAN HORNE, of Missouri, a lifelong Republican: ex-Senator Poot, of North Carolina: JOHN HANCOCK, of Texas; Senator KEY, of Tennessee, and still others. The choice fell upon KEY, partly because Tennessee was a good State to select from, partly because Key was not an original secessionist and largely because, just before making his exit from the Senate, he had made a patriotic, conservative, and conciliatory speech President Haves desired to have rep in his Cabinet as to the relations between North and South. The choice has proved to be an excellent one. Postmaster-General KEY has succeeded in gaining the good will of both sections, though he started out in a most embarrassing position. He is to-day less obnoxious to the implacable Republicans who oppose the Admistration than is SCHURZ, or Evants, or Devens, and these same implacables would probably ask the removal of these three gentlemen before reaching KEY. The revival of the obscure Boulds BAKER dispatch, therefore, is utterly insignificant in itself; it is merely intended to lead up to something else which we have explained in

another article.

MATTHEWS VERSUS POTTER There cannot be a particle of doubt in the mind of any man well versed in parliament ary law that Senator Matthews need not appear before the Potter Fraud Committee unless he pleases so to do. He can stand upon his privilege as a Senator, if he so elects, and all the precedents that have been established from time immemorial by pariamentary bodies will justify him in the position he has assumed. Of course it is a matter of taste with Mr. MATTHEWS whether he appears as a witness or not,—the general opinion being that he should not stand upon the order of his going, but go at once and tell all he knows; but if he chooses to stay away there is no power of the Pottes Committee nor of the House that it can invoke that can compel him to attend. Mr. MATTHEWS does not signify his intention to avail himself of the prerogative of a member of the Senate n his letter to Mr. Porres, but the debate which followed his refusal to appear that took place in the Committee between Bur-LER and Cox clearly shows that the subject of privilege was uppermost in their minds. Cox evidently saw the vantage-ground occu-pied by Matthews, but Ben Butler, who is a criminal laywer and has no conception of correct parliamentary practice except to violate it, fancied that there were no limits to the powers of his Committee. BUTLER said in his loose way that "if any one man can stay away from the Committee on any plea, then any other man can stay away, and grea injustice will be done not only to the United States, which we represent, but to the defendants, or the persons implicated, or persons accused." And again in reply to Cox he said he had not examined the books to see what the privileges of a member of the Senate were. If he had looked into the books he would have found that there is abundant authority to sustain Mr. MATTHEWS, even in resisting the subpcens of the Committee. In both branches of the British Parliament the privileges of the members are founded on the necessity of their existence to enable legislative body to perform its appropriate functions, and BLACKSTONE lays down the doctrine that this privilege was originally established in order to protect the members from being oppressed by the power of the Crown. In regard to the cases to which this privilege extends, Sir EDWARD CORE says that, "generally, the privilege of Parliament do hold, unless it be in three cases, namely: treason, felony, and the peace," and Lord Chancellor BROUGHAM went still further, and laid down the

plain, obvious rule, viz.: "That, with respect

the privilege of Parliament will be no pro-tection; but with respect to everything in

to everything which is in its nature crim

process, such privilege will inure to protect the party." (Wellesley's Case, Russell and Mylne's Reports, II., 678). As it is neither reason, felony, nor a breach of the peace to snub the Potter Committee, and as no Cour in Washington has the power to compel a member of the Senate to appear before it as a witness, it will puzzle Burnes, Porres & Co. either to squeeze the Ohio Senator as a witness, or to punish him for contempt. This question of the personal privilege of the members of a legislative body is held to be so important in principle and so necessary to the accomplishment of legis-lative business that every State in the Union has incorporated some portion of it into its organic law. Exemption of the persons of members from arrest, according to the common parliamentary law of England, is the rule in most of the States, while in others it is carried so far as to exempt the estates of nembers from attachment. In Virginia this ancient extension of privilege is carried so far as to exempt servants from amost. In Rhode Island and Michigan the Constitution leclares that the members shall not be subject to any legal process whatever. If POTTER & Co. will consult Mr BLAINE, who is undoubtedly the best parliamentarian now in Washington, they will be informed that STANLEY MATTHEWS is just now standing upon the impregnable rock of privilege which he cannot be carried by any subposen that they can issue; and if the precedents were not sufficient, it is likely, if the issue is forced upon it, that the Senate will resist

tant day to plague the inventors. It seems to us that it would have been more manly in Marriagues to have waived all privilege and eremony and appeared before the Committee at once; but it looks to others, in view of the ex-parts meanness that has been char acteristic of the TILDEN Democracy at every step of this fraud-hunting business, tha decent men are excusable for thwarting them at all points and by every legitimate met THE SOUTHERN POLICY. since his inauguration for what has been

the encroachments of the House and defend

its own rights and dignity in the person of

one of its own members. Nor is it likely

that the House, in its insane zeal for pressing

this investigation, will be anxious to estab-

lish a precedent that might return at no dis-

styled his "Southern policy." Every Republican who for any cause, or because of my personal grievance, has considered it to be his duty to denounce the President or to oppose the Administration has justified himself on the ground of the President's Southern policy. All these men who have thus denounced the President have instituted comparisons between him and President GRANT, and they are now, almost with out an exception, urging the re-election of GRANT as a return to a Southern policy antagonistic to that adopted by President Harss. One of the favorite charges against HAYES is that he delivered the Republican States of Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina to the Democrats, sacrificing the party in the country. and especially sacrificing the Republicans in

those States. During the last years of Gen. GRANT'S Administration there were rival State Governments, each claiming to be legal, in the States of Arkansas and Texas. In each of these States there was an appeal to arms. The Republican Governors, in possession, sustain them. He refused, and by ing compelled the Republican State Governments to abdicate and leave those States in the hands of the Democrats.

In Mississippi, the Republican Governor elected by an unquestioned majority and in possession of the State, appealed to the President for troops to sustain his authority against domestic violence and usurpation President GRANT refused the aid, and the Republican Governor was compelled to fly from the State and leave Mississippi in the hands of the Democrats. In January, 1877, KELLOGO, then Governor of Louisiana, appealed to President GRANT to order the troops to aid PACKARD and the Republican State Government to be inaugurated, they being opposed by the NICHOLLS State Gov rnment, but the President peremptorily re fused in the following pointed letter:

fused in the following pointed letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1877.—To Gov.
Keilogg, New Orleans: I am constrained to decline your request for the aid of troops to inaugurate a new State Government. To do so would be
to recognize one of the two rival Governments for
the State, executive and legislative, at the very
time when a Committee of each House of Congress
is in the State Capital of Louisiana investigating
all the facts connected with the late election, at
which each of the contestants claim to have been
legally elected. All the troops can be called upon
to do will be to suppress violence if any should
take place, and leave the constitutional authority
and means to settle which is the rightful Government and which is the legal Legislature. This
done, the troops may be used to uphold the rightful Government in the State if called upon in the
spirit and meaning of the Constitution.
U. S. GRANT.

U. S. GRANT. This left PACKARD helpless, and in th meantime the Nicholls Government took possession, and by the time President Haves was inaugurated was in actual possession of all branches of the State Government. Be fore HAYES had reached office, the State had been delivered over to the Democrats, and all that the President had to do was to follow out the action taken by GBANT. This letter is now published in a correct form for the first time, and we commend it to the attention of those who are calling for GRANT under the impression that he would have a Southern policy different from that followed by President HAYES.

Of all the feeble efforts made by the Mexican Greasers to attack President HAYES' title, McLin's testimony is the feeblest. He has heard, since the Senate failed to confirm him for Judgeship in New Mexico, that there were allot-box frauds in certain Florida precincts He knows nothing of his own knowledge, but he is inclined to believe that if some of the Repub-lican votes in Florida had not been counted, and certain alleged Democratic votes had been counted, the State would have gone for TILDEN instead of HAYES. What an able and righteous Judge New Mexico has lost in the person of McLini And what an irredeemable set of idiots the revolutionists must be to imagine that any such twaddle as this will be sufficient basis for their project of overturning the present Federal Government! McLin has mentioned names, but the Florida Committee will probably not allow those persons to testify, because "they do not want to extend the scope of the inquiry." This has been the plea thus far for excluding witnesses for the Republicans; meantime they rest their case upon the hearsay evidence given o occupy much the same relative position as John W. Bulldozer, in his letter of recom-

mendation of Anderson to Secretary Evarts, insisted that "Truthful James" should be

holers-smitten city, small-pox-infected port, r yellow-fever-scourged town, because he had

ust sufficient character to serve the party that said him best." HAYES' request was still bet-

ter,-" to send him to a warm

RELIGIOUS.

Solemn Episcopal Consecration in Trinity Church, New York.

Ten Bishops Confer the Apostolical Benediction Upon Dr. Seymour.

Proceedings of Other Bodies of Christians Yesterday.

EPISCOPAL CONSECRATION. New York, June 11.—Trinity Church has seldom contained so many clergymen as were to-day gathered beneath its arches to take part in the consecration to the Bisho Dean of the Theological Seminary. An im-mense audience filled the church. The vestra door was thrown open at 11 o'clock, and a line of clergymen in surplices marched in couples down the aisle. were about 150 in number. interval followed the choir of Trintty, which sang "The Church's One Foundation," and next came the Bishops, including Bishop Potter, of New York; Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee; Bishop Neely, of Maine; Bishop Harper, of New Zealand; Bishop Searborough, of New New Zeniann, Distoy Jersey; Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska: Bishop Odenhelmer, of Northern New Jersey; Bishop Lay, of Easton; Bishop McLaren, of 1111 and Bishop Southgate. Behind the Bishops marched the Bishop-elect clad in the roche onferred during the ceremony. The choir and Bishops took their places in the cha Sishop-elect occupied a chair at the end of th entre afsie between the Rev. Dr. Dix, of Trin ity, and the Rev. Dr. Hodges, of Bat rest of the clergy took the seats reserved for

tion office was begun by Bishop Clark son, who read the Commandments and opening Collects. The Epistle was read by Bishop Searborough and the Gospel by Sishop Odenheimer. After the Nicene Creed had been intoned, Bishop Lay entered the pul ple was added unto the Lord." He dwelt upon he duties of Bishops to the Church, of the clergy to the Bishop, and of the laify to the Bishops and clergy. He spoke of the needs of bishops and clerky. He spoke of the needs of the Church and the qualities that are necessary to make a Bishop successful in his office. Referring to the controversy and op-position which preceded the election of Bishop Seymour, he said: "It is not without oppo tion that the brother-elect has been called by the Diocese of Springfield. The Church is ealous concerning the soundness in the faith of her chief pastor, and a whisper of suspicion s enough to excite her alarm. Then s no question that he whom we are to onsecrate to-day has been diligent in preac and faithful in administering the Gospel to the poor and to he tlost. He is best known to the Church as a doctor in theology, diligently training our young men for the istry." Bishop Lay reiterated the istr. Dishop Lay reterated the concusson of the Investigating Committee, that the Bishop-elect deserved no suspicion of theological ansoundness. He closed by expressing the hope that, under the guidance of the new Bishop, many might be added to the Lord. After the sermon, Bishop Fotter, who was appointed by presiding Bishop Smith to take the chief place in his absence, took his seat in front of the altar. The Rev. Dr. Dix and the Rev. Dr. Hodges presented the candidate to Bishop McLaren and Bishop Quiutard, who escorted him from the chancel to the presence of Bishop Potter. The testimonials of the Bishop-clect were read from the chancel, the promise of conformity to the doctrine and worship of the church was made to the Bishop-elect, and the responses made according to the prescribed ritual. The liftany was chanted by Bishop Neely. The candidate then put on the Episcopal habit of sath and lawn, kneit on the chancel-steps, and the "Veni Creator Spiritus" was sung by Bishop Neely and the other Bishops, the clergy, and the choir. Then the ten Bishops laft dier hands upon his head while Bishop Potter read the imposition. The communion service then proceeded, followed with the bepediction by the Investigating Committee, that the Bis proceeded, followed with the benediction by Bishop Potter. After the clergy had with drawn, the new Bishop was congratulated heartily by many of his brethren of the ministry.

BAPTISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., June 11.—This afternoon session of the forty-second anniversary of the Chicago Baptist Association opened in the First Baptist Church, Dr. C. R. Blackali, of Chicago, presiding as Moderator, and Mr. B. W. Padelpresiding as Moderator, and Mr. R. W. Padelford, of Elgin, acting as Secretary. The programme consisted of devotional exercises, followed by words of welcome from Miss Euplemis Martin, to which the Moderator responded. Letters were read from the different Sundayschools in the Association. The Rev. E. O. Taylor gave an account of the Central Baptist Church of Chicago, the Rev. Mr. Downs, of Freeport, and the Rev. A. M. Bacon, of Dundee, delivered addresses upon "Intermediste Classes," and the Revs. Cheney, Blackall, Biackburn, Akers, Taylor, and others made addresses upon interesting topics.

upon interesting topics.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 11.—The Lake-Sho MILWAUKER, Wis., June 11.—The Lake-Shore Baptist Association is bolding its annual meeting at the First Baptist Church. The attendance of delecates is large. No sessions will be continued through Thursday. The officers elected this afternoon are: Moderator, the Rev. Henry Clark, of Kenosha; Clerk, the Rev. H. H. Beach, of Shebovgan Falls; Assistant Clerk, the Rev. A. R. Medbury, of Milwaukee; Trassurer, Lohn Mexits, of Milwaukee; Trassurer,

SANTEE AGENCY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Sioux City, Ia., June 11.—The Protests Episcopal Ecclesiastical Court, which ass at Santee Agency last Friday to try the l D. Hinman on charges preferred by Bishop Hare, adjourned till Wednesday of this week, when the Court will recouvene and proceed

HONEST MONEY.

Efforts to Counteract the Fallacious Touch ings of the Communists and Green Mil.waukee, Wis., June 11.—Repre of the Honest-Money League of the Northwest, a non-partisan association, held a meeting at the Newhall House in this city to day. The object was to promote the organization of local was to promote the organization of loca Leagues to co-operate with the central League leagues to co-operate with the central League in support of specie resumption, and a permanent system of redeemable currency, and to resist the growth of the "Absolute Money Theory." Remarks were made by the Hon. George W. Allen, President of the League; M. L. Scudder, Jr., and Thomas M. Nichols, of Chicago, and others. Letters were read from the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, W. S. Grosbeck of Cincinnati, and J. L. Worth, President of the Park Bank, New York, expressing sympathy with the movement, and regret at not being able to be present. The following appeal to the believers in "Houss Money" was directed to be issued:

In view of the alarming increase of the southment in favor of ascolute paper moner throughout the country, the Honest-Money League of the Northwest appeals to the friends of a sound, recemble currency to organize at once in their respective communities to resist the farther growth of a sentiment which so seriously threatens the business and the prosperity of the country most persistent agitation is kept up, and seatify 4,000 clubs are organized in favor of "shades and the prosperity of the country most persistent agitation is kept up, and seatify 4,000 clubs are organized in favor of "shades and the prosperity of the country to be a full legal-tender for all public and money." to be a full legal-tender for all public and of a sentiment which will be country. The most persistent agitation is kept up, and serify 4,000 clubs are organized in favor of 'absolute money," to be a full legal-tender for all public and private debts, the adoption of which would be the repudiation of public debts and the robbery of private creditors, and would destroy trade and starve labor. Yet such a system is advocated in the pretended interest of labor, and laborers are urged to arm and drill, and se prepared for secession and insurrection in case such a system is not adopted. The Honest-Money League will furnish specimens of the inflammable, Communistic, and treasonable documents that are being circulated among the clubs, in verification of their dangerous and treasonable character. It will also furnish, on application, instructions and documents to such persons as desire to co-operate with it in the organization of local leagues. Address Honest-Money League, Chicago, Ill..

Following is the letter from Secretary Sher. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. The ASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 6, 1878.—Dear Sun: Your letter of the 3d inst., inviting me to attend the general meeting of the Honest Money-League, to be held at Milwashes on the 11th inst., is received. It is manifest that my public daties will not parmit me to leave this city at that time, or I should be glad to join with you in the effort you are making to secure the people of the United States houset money, by which I mean United States as

ional Bank notes, of the holders into For now sixteen years lacked the essential ingrepurchasing power to coincents on the dollar to neached a time when we money can be maintained thus secure an honest mo money of the civilized we now stands, we undertake a greater amount of Gove coin than any other natio who law also provides for on than any oner hauser of the law also provides for i of as many bank notes see bonds as any company or more persons will agree cure their maintenance at notes. The largest amount the indispensable pre-req can now be coin can now be circulated try is producing annually gold and silver bullion.

anxiously sought by the mo and business-men of our a mot be endaugered by the theories about irredeemable a fixed standard or value.

defent such schemes that whole business and indust nunity. All who are in followers in the elemented by bank-note eneral law to all who will ions, should unite with us which, if successful, will that has over ex To M. L. Scudder, Jr. Chairman of the Honest-1

CRI THE GEISTLE PHILADELPHIA, June

who is now generally dered his wife and chil rought on by the pan of starvation, has not out the authorities thin They think that, failing rent to Atlantic City, a here in hiding. funeral of his victims startling matter came t Sunday night, as he three ter to Mr. Bond, of Atlan supposition be true, say yet been found to pro proven, the search w Coroner's inquest to-de tending to show the str were reduced, and letter ing the jury to believe the gave the chloroform to gave the chloroform to The verdict of the jury and Charles Geistlich June 8, 1878, by cong produced by chlo by the hands of the husband and father funeral of the three vic attended by an immense interments were in the lat various points the and troublesome. The front of the undertaker it was with dilicul hearses, one black an a passage. At one 4,000 people were conditivers found it hard to the cemetery, the burial

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Bucky," Donnelly, a lie Maguire, was hanged murder of Thomas Sa

At twenty minutes ; sion filed out of the jail and marched dow to where the scaffold to where the scaffold walked between his s he asseemed the seeves over the small in a curious way, an praying as fervently a Around his neck was a pended to this was a sm Donnelly bent all his att prayed audibly and t moved rapidly, his eyes representation of our Se When the priests had the scaffold the Sheriff tyou anything to say bef you anything to say bef law shall be carried out The prisoner could so ter, "I have nothing," cuffed behind his back,

and his arms pinioned adjusted and the whi head. At 10:20 the drop fe of compact build and drop of three feet was his neck, or even the aspace of three and twisted in every muscle in his chest expanded in which was drawn into be sounded very unpleasant present.

present.
In eight minutes the fourteen minutes the "Death by strangula The body was taken el nelly, a brother of dea this afternoon in Girar tant from where Sange

BURGLARS Special Dispate Beloit, Wis., June at 'work here for a Dr. E. N. Clark's den a watch and \$15 worth day night Moran's cigars and whisky tak dence of W. E. Thomp window, and between jewelry taken, besides

ALBANY, June 11. wich, Washington Cot ure of the National Be that the bank was rul rascality has been practibe entire capital, \$200

Lincoln, Neb., Ju convicted of murderi was sentenced to be h

MURDER HAVERHILL, Mass while drunk, last nig

VANDERBII leged to Have I Progenitor.

Special Dispa New York, June

Vanderbilt will case

some new features The detectives, Mr Cornelius J. Vanderi his brother William wickedness of a bo the Commodore, in dice against his story, in a lett read. They say first believed they ha William H. Vanderbi they now find that lasted by Cornelius J fictitious person to pi M. Depew, who hired "Corneel." They w bogus Commodor "Corneel." They bogus Commodor H. Vanderbilt, their reports. have been a plot of make it appear that bim, and thus afford mg his father's will that his father was it afflidavit of Corneliu read, denying that he ceived Mason and Chements were false. Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, D. doner of Indian Aff AL CONSECRATION.

SANTEE AGENCY. Cirr. Ia., June 11.—The Protestan a Agency last Friday to try the Rev. S.
man on charges preferred by Bishop
ijourned till Wednesday of this week,
the Court will recouvene and proceed

HONEST MONEY.

to Countéract the Fallacious Touch-the Communists and Greenbackers. the Communists and Greenbackers.

AUXEE, Wis., June 11.—Representatives Ionest-Money League of the Northwest, prilsan association, huld a meeting at the The object. forest-Money League of the Northwest, artisan association, held a meeting at the House in this city to-day. The object promote the organization of local to co-operate with the central League of specie resumption, and a permadem of redeemable currency, and to regrowth of the "Absolute Money" Remarks were made by the Hon. Allen, President of the League; M. der, Jr., and Thomas M. Nichols, of Chid others. Letters were read from the hun Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, rosbeck of Cincinnati, and J. L. Worth, at of the Park Bank, New York, excaympathy with the movement, and rome to the Park Bank, New York, excaympathy with the movement, and rome to the alarming increase of the senti-fravor of accolute paper money throughout many, the Honest-Money League of the stappeals to the friends of a sound, resecution of the sentiment which so acriously threatens the single fair legal-tender for all public and debts, the acoption of which would be the timent where the sentiment of which would be the timent who are arged to arm and drill, and se present secession and insurrection in case such as is not adopted. The Honest-Money League of the sentiments of the inflammable, Come, and treasure the sentiments of the inflammable, Come,

mish specimens of the inflammable, Com-c, and treasonable documents that are being of among the clubs, in verification of their is and treasonable character. It will also on application, instructions and docu-onch persons as desire to co-operate with organization of local leagues. Address Money League, Chicago, Ill. wing is the letter from Secretary Sher-

THE HOSTILES.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—The Commisdoner of Indian Affairs to-day received the following telegram from Donelson, Indian Agent at Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho: We could not keep roaming Bannocks here when very heavy. Corn poor stand. Severe rain-

tional Bank notes, convertible at the will of the holders into gold and silver coin. For now sixteen years we have had money which lacked the essential ingredient of being equal in purchasing power to coin, varying in value from 40 cents on the dollar to near par. We have now reached a time when we can hone that our paper money can be maintained at par with coin, and thus secure an honest money equal in value to the money of the civilized world. Under the law as it now stands, we undertake to maintain in circulation a greater amount of Government notes at par with coin than any other nation has attempted before. The law also provides for the issue and circulation of as many bank notes secured by United States bonds as any company or association of five or more persons will agree to maintain and to secure their maintenance at par with United States notes. The largest amount of paper money that has the indispensable pro-requisite of redemption in coin can now be circulated, and besides our country is producing annually about \$80,000,000 in gold and silver bullion. Surely this result, so antiously sought by the most intelligent statesmen and business-men of our and other times, should not be endangered by the adoption of any will theories about irredeemable paper money without a fixed standard or value. Yet it is to oppose and defeat such schemes that it becomes necessary that your organization of those in favor of good money should be enceuraged and supported by the whole business and industrial classes of the community. All who are in favor of greenbacks, supplemented by hank-notes amply issued under a general law to all who will comply with its conditions, should unite with us in maintaining a system which, if successful, will furnish the best currency that has ever existed in any country. Very trally yours,

To M. I. SCUDDER, Jr., Esq., Chairman of the Honest-Money League, Chicago,

rancy that use traily points. JR., Esq. John Shen and To M. L. Scudder, JR., Esq. Chicago,

CRIME.

THE GEISTLICH HORROR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PRILADELPHIA, June 11.—Charles Geistlich.

who is now generally believed to have mur-dered his wife and children in a fit of insanity

toget on by the pangs of poverty and fears

of starvation, has not yet been apprehended, but the authorities think that he is still alive.

They think that, failing in his purpose to drewn

himself, if he ever really intended to do so, he went to Atlantic City, and, returning thence, is-

here in hiding. There were those who fancied that he would turn up at the

funeral of his victims yesterday, but no such

startling matter came to pass. There are others who believe that Geistlich killed himself on

Sunday night, as he threatened to do in his let-

ter to Mr. Bond, of Atlantic City. If the latter

supposition be true, say the police, nobody has yet been found to prove it, and, until it is proven, the search will be kept up. At the

Coroner's inquest to-day, evidence was heard tending to show the straits to which the family were reduced, and letters were presented lead-ing the jury to believe that it was Geistlich who

, the husband and father of the deceased." The funeral of the three victims this afternoon was attended by an immense throng of people. The interments were in the Philanthropic Cemetery. At various points the crowds were big, noisy, and troublesome. The sidewalk for a square in front of the undertaker's place was blocked, and it was with difficulty that the three hearses, one black and two white, forced a passage. At one point 3,000 or 4,000 people were collected. The hearse-drivers found it hard to get along, but, once at the cemetery, the burial was soon made.

HANGED.

Porrsville, Pa., June 11 .- Dennis; alias

"Bucky," Donnelly, a Schuylkill County Mol-lie Maguire, was hanged this morning for the murder of Thomas Sanger, a mine boss, in

At twenty minutes past 10 a solemn proces-

sion filed out of the centre door of the huge jail and marched down the flagged pavement

jail and marched down the flagged pavement to where the scaffold was erected. Donnelly walked between his spiritual advisers. As he asseemed the scaffold he cast his eyes over the small body of spectators in a curious way, and in a moment was praying as fervently as a man ever prayed. Around his neck was a brass chain, and suspended to this was a small crucifix. Upon this Donnelly bent all his attention, while the priests prayed auditoly and the doomed man's lips moved rapidly, his eyes actually devouring the representation of our Savior.

BURGLARS AT BELOIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Belort, Wis., June 11.—Burglars have been

at work here for a week past. Friday night

at 'work here for a week past. Friday night Dr. E. N. Clark's dental office was entered, and a watch and \$15 worth of gold-foit taken. Sunday night Moran's saloon was entered, and clars and whisky taken. Last night the residence of W. E. Thompson was entered through a window, and between \$100 and \$200 worth of jewelry taken, besides some money. There is no clew to the thieves.

RASCALITY. ALBANY, June 11 .- A dispatch from Green-

wich, Washington County, relative to the fail

ure of the National Bank at that place, alleges

that the bank was run by a ring; that great rascality has been practiced by the officers, and the entire capital, \$300,000, has been wiped out.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

wickedness of a bogus Cornellus reported to

the Commodore, in order to intensify his preju-

the amount of supplies was scarcely enough to feed Indians engaged in farming. See your dispatches of April 3 and 9.

The dispatches above referred to contained statements that, owing to the smallness of the appropriation made by Congress for the support of these Indians, the Department could not furnish any additional supplies.

Fr. McKinney, Wyo., June 11.—Gen. Merritt, with eight companies of cavalry, left here yesterday for the camp on Clear Fork Creek, about fifty miles distant, where he will remain for the present for the purpose of scouting, etc.

CROP PROSPECTS.

ILLINOIS, Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., June 11.—A few fields of winter wheat have been cut. Corn is doing poorly.

Great deal of replanting.

JERSETVILLE, Ill., June 11.—Harvesting will commence this week. One-third of the corn has been replanted. All has been cultivated or plowed once. Our people are more hopeful than at any time this spring.
FRIENDSVILLE, Ill., June 11.—Some of the

early wheat has been cut. Think it will average twelve to fifteen bushels. Replanted corn all up. The best prospects for oats we have had for years.

Hillsboro, Ill., June 11.—The erop prospects have generally brightened in the last two weeks. Oats are fine, and there will be a heavy crop. Corn is growing well. Wheat, except on low places, good.

low places, good.

Carlinville, ill., June 11.—Corn-planting still going on. Just coming up. Fields in good condition now. No wheat cut.

ATLANTA, Ill., June 11.—Corn up, and doing well. But little replanting. Fields comparatively clean.

Belleville, Ill., June 11.—The winter wheat will yield about twenty-five bushels to the core. will yield about twenty-five bushels to the acre.
The average quality is much above that of last year. Early wheat is now being cut. The later varieties will be cut in ten days. We have a good stand of corn, and growing finely. One-fourth of last year's crop still in hands of farmers.

One-fourth of last year's crop still in mands of farmers.

FARMER CITY, Ill., June 11.—Last few days of dry weather has made a great change for the better in corn. One-fifth to replant. Stand is good. RICHLAND, Ill., June 11.—Corn coming very

fast, Stand good. Prospects for wheat better than last year.

CANTON, Ill., June 11.—Good stand of corn. CANTON, III., June II.—Good stand of corn.
Corn has been plowed once. Late rains have
made fields weedy: Winter wheat just in plossom. Doing well. Little old wheat on hand.
One-fourth of the corn.
SYCAMORE, Ill., June 11.—Corn not good
stand. Much replanting. Small grains in good
condition.

condition.

Mr. Sterling, Ill., June II.—Corn in timber lands very good. Prairie not so good. Ground in bad condition. Two weeks of good weather all crops will be safe. Expect full average crop ing the july occurs to his wife and children. The verdict of the jury was "That Aun, Annie, and Charles Geistlich came to their deaths June 8, 1878, by congestion of the slungs, produced by chloroform administered by the hands of Charles Geistlich, the husband and father of the deceased." The

of winter wheat.

Bristol, Ill., June 11.—But a moderate stand of corn. Does for grow as it did last year. In the south part of Kendall corn is just planted.

STEUBEN, Ill., June 11.—Except on low ground corn is good. Been plowed once. We are ahead of the weeds.

Avon, Ill., June 11.—Over one-third of the corn has been replanted. Bate and soulcarle. corn has been replanted. Rats and squirrels went for it. On rolling land corn is good. Whaton, Ill., June 11.—Corn coming slowly. Not much replanting. None cuitivated. Heavy replants heat work.

ly. Not much replanting. None cultivated. Heavy rains past week.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., June 11.—Corn coming fairly. Not much replanting. Oats have stood the wet weather well. Winter wheat yield 10 to 15 per cent less than last year.

ENFIELD, Ill., June 11.—The early varieties is than have been harvested in good condition. of wheat have been harvested in good condition. Late, this week. Damaged a little by rust and fly. Late corn just coming up. Stand fair.

NEBRASKA. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
KEARNEY, Neb., June 11.—From early sowing to the present time our wheat in Central Nebraska has been favored. Twice as much wheat put in this year as last. It stands thick on the ground, and has very deep root. It is two weeks earlier than ever before. The proson the ground, and has very deep root. It is two weeks earlier than ever before. The prospect now is that we shall have more like a splendid crop of winter wheat than one of spring. Six hundred and forty cars of wheat were shipped from Kearney since Aug. 1, 1877, and we estimate 1,500 cars will go torward before July, 1879. The acreage this season is double any previous season. Since the 1st of January, 1828, at least as many people have moved into Central Nebraska as were living there then. Everybody is breaking prairie for 1879 crop.

At 10:20 the drop fell. Donnelly was a man of compact build and great strength, and the drop of three feet was not sufficient to break his neck, or even to strangle him. For a space of three minutes he writhed and twisted in a horrible manner; every muscle in his body twitched, and his chest expanded in an effort to obtain air, which was drawn into his lungs with a choking sound, and expelled with a wheezing noise that sounded very unpleasantly to the ears of those present. 'ing finely. Never such a favorable season. Outlook is good.
Overrow, Neb., June 11.—The spring wheat, oats; barley, and rye could hardly be expected to look better than at present. Some report of chinchbug, but not yet numerous enough to cause alarm. Have had abundance of rain.
Exerge, Neb., June 11.—Spring wheat will be heavy. Largest crop, from present prospects, ever grown in Nebraska. Corn growing finely. present.
In eight minutes the struggle ceased, and in fourteen minutes the body was cut flown.
"Death by strangulation," the doctor said. The body was taken charge of by John Donnelly, a brother of deceased, and was buried this afternoon in Girardville, three miles distant from where Sanger was murdered.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

BENTON, Kan., June 11.—Harvest well under way. Wheat good. Excellent quality. Oats and corn all right.

MANHATTAN, Kan., June 11 .- We have cut some wheat. Promises to be equal in quantity and quality to any crop we ever had. Corn will average a good stand. Some has been cultivated twice. Some of my winter wheat is over vated twice. Some of my winter wheat is over six feet high.

Oswgoo. Kan., June 11.—Harvest begun. Laborers plenty. We fear the price of grain will rule below cost of production. Wheat filled moderately. Fully half crop.

COUNCIL GROVE, Ks., June 11.—Harvesting. Yield large. Superior quality. No old grain on hand. Corn looks well. Good stand. Cultivating. vating. Enis, Kah., June 11.—Early corn waist nigh.

ERIS, Kah., June 11.—Early corn waist nigh. Have had good weather for a week. Poor stand except the early planted.
GOODRICH, Kan., June 11.—Harvesting. Yield will be greater than '77. Oats, rye, and barley good. Some replanting of corn.
Highland, Kan., June 11.—The last week of warm weather has brought out corn wonderfully. Farmers finished second plowing.
PAOLA. Kan., June 11.—Just commenced to cut our wheat. Prospect of a better yield than

PAOLA. Kan., June 11.—Just commenced to cut our wheat. Prospect of a better yield than 1877. Corn generally good stand and color. Much plowed twice.

SILVER LARE, Kan., June 11.—Cutting May wheat. Promises twenty-five bushels to the acre. One-fourth more to the acre than in 1877. Corn promising. One-half plowed twice. All a good stand. The best prospect for years. Special Dispatchio The Tribune.

Lincoln, Neb., June 11.-Warren Clough, onvicted of murdering his brother, and who was sentenced to be hanged, and commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life, was to-day taken to the Penltentiary. MURDER AND SUICIDE. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
CHEROKEE, Ia., June 11.—All kinds of small grains are in splendid condition, and give prom-

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 11.—Andrew True fatally stabbed his wife and killed himself, while drunk, last night. se of an enormous yield. Corn backward, but the last few days has helped it. VANDERBILT'S MILLIONS. WALL LAKE, la., June 11.-Spring wheat, oats, and barley are in fine condition. Much The Clever Game which Cornelius Is Alleged to Have Put Up on His Hard Old

better than usual for this season. Poor stand Progenitor.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, June 11.—The hearing of the MARSHALL, Ia., June 11 .- Corn not looking well for want of warm weather. Average stand. But little cultivated. Small grain never fooked better.
NORTH LIBERTY, Ia., June 11.—Corn is doing well. Above an average stand. Small grains are all right.
Bussey, Ia., June 11.—Corn not as promising Vanderbilt will case was resumed to-day, and some new features of the case were disclosed. The detectives, Mason and Clark, by whom Cornelius J. Vanderbilt expected to prove that has brother William had contrived to have the

BUSSEY, I.a., June II.—Corn not as promising as small grain. The spring wheat is losing the lower leaves. Not so healthy as we could wish. Yet the yield will be more than an average. RED OAK, Ia., June 11.—Corn prospect at this time not good. No material injury yet. Cultivation retarded very much by fain. Small grains continue to do exceedingly well.

FORT DODGE, Ia., June II.—The corn is making a better stand than was expected. Cultivating commenced. Small grains in good condition. the Commodore, in order to intensify his prejudice against his son, told quite another story, in a letter which Scott Lord read. They say that, though they at first believed they had been made tools of by William H. Vanderbilt to injure his brother, they now find that the conspiracy was originated by Corneius J. himself. He employed a fictitious person to pretend that he was Chauncy M. Depen, who hired them to watch a bogus "Cornect." They were then introduced to a bogus Commodore and a bogus W. H. Vanderbilt, to whom they made their reports. This they allege to have been a plot of the real Cornelius J. to, make it appear that William was adverse to him, and thus afford him a pretext for contestory his father's will after his death, knowing that his father was likely to distinent him. The afflagatio of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt was next read, denying that he ever so employed or decived Mason and Clark, and that their state ments were false. The case will be resumed to morrow.

KENTUCKY,

Special Dispatches to The Tribuns.

PEMBROKE, Ky., June 11.—Commenced harvesting. Wheat yield one-third of a crop. Barley and oats are good. Corn is not. Tobacco crop last year here was enormous. About half only is being planted this year, owing to surplus and low price.

TRENTON, Ky., June 11.—Weather fine, and wheat being put up in good condition. Yielding about seven bushels to the acre. Corn is doing well.

MINNESOTA Special Dispatches to The Irrbuns.

Lakerown, Minn., June 11.—Have just returned from a trip through three counties in our State. Never beheld such a fine prospect, Should the wet weather continue much longer storms the past few days. Some hail, but no damage to growing grains.

SLEEPF EYS, Minn, June II.—Prospects for a bountiful harvest were nover better. Wheat, oats, and barley, are just looking splendid.

PLAINVIEW, Minu., June II.—Wheat and barley show an immense growth of straw. On new land, wheat begins to lodge, and farmers begin to tremble. If wet weather continues thousands of acros will be badly damaged by lodging.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
FINDLAY, O., June 11.-Winter wheat is still splendid condition. Oats good. Corn, good HAMPDEN, O., June 11 .- Winter wheat best ever known in the County of Geauga. The cold weather has saved the crop. Good stand of corp. Potato-bugs plenty, but Paris green will subdue them.

оню.

MICHIGAN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 11.—The general outlook for winter wheat is favorable. We think the yield will be something in advance of an average crop. Hessian fly prevails to some extent. Small grains backward. Corn harotted in the ground, and has been replanted Pastures line. Shearing commenced. Wood

MISSOURI. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Mo., June 11.—Harvestin Fourteen bushels to the acre. Up in good order. Above average of '77 in quality and quantity. Corn growing fast.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., June 11.—We are harvesting May wheat. Good grain. Fully two-thirds of a crop. Corn. good stand; growing

TENNESSEE. BAKER STATION, Tenn., June 11.-Winter wheat will only be half a crop, owing to rust. Dats are fine and barley good.

FLORIDA Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Fla., June 11.—Wheat harvested, and good. Large, fine crop of oats. Corn and cotton promising well. Our prospects for good crops are flattering.

INDIANA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
HUNTINGTON, Ind., June 11.—Winter wheat ooking very fine, and promises a good yield. Oats good. Corn coming up well, and not much

WISCONSIN. Sparta, Wis., June 11.—Small grain and grass never looked better. The chinch-bug has nearly disappeared. Wet and cool weather was more than they could stand.

DAKOTA Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

Riverside, Dak., June 11.—The small grass looks well. Never better. Weather cool and damp. No heavy rains.

GERMANS.

INDIANAPOLIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 11.—At the meet ing of the German Central Verein, the annual report of Mr. Ernst, of Buffalo, Treasurer, was read, showing receipts of \$3,500.49, and the expenditure of \$3,337.33. An effort was made to secure a reduction of the annual dues from three to two cents per member, but it failed. It was decided that, where a man is a member of more than one society which turn out the joining in procession with it if he was in the ranks of another. A motion was made

prayed audibly and the document of the presentation of our Savior.

When the priests had kissed Donnelly and left the scaffold the Sheriff said: "Donnelly, have you anything to say before the sentence of the law shall be carried out?"

The prisoner could scarely find time to mutter. "I have nothing." His hands were hand-cuffed behind his back, his legs were strapped, and his arms pinioned. The noose was then adjusted and the white cap drawn over his head.

January, 1819, as moved into Central Nebraska as were name moved into Central Nebrasking prairie for their th saying that Christianity requires obedience to law, and warning Catholics from joining any such movement. The public-school question such movement. T

KALAMAZOO, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 11.—The tenth an-

nual Convention of the German Workingmen's Benevolent Association of Michigan is being held at this place to-day. The principal streets are decorated, flags are flying from the principal blocks, bands are playing popular German airs to assembled crowds, and lager is being badly punished. Delegates are present representing thirty-five towns of the State, and more senting thirty-five towns of the State, and more are expected to-night. The exercises to-day consisted of a formal street-parade by the delegates, headed by the Grand Rapids German band, an address of welcome by G. H. Mason, of this place, in English, followed by several German speeches. The exercises this evening consist of an open-air concert at Brown's Summer Garden. To-morrow will be given up to business connected with the Convention. Many of the most prominent Germans of the State

· CANADA.

Manifesto of the Orangemen of Montreal— The New Quebec Government Deteated— Answer of the Mother Government to Dispatches Offering Military Services-Cath

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MONTREAL, June 11 .- The Orange body publish a long manifesto in the papers to-night,

which says:

In view of the feeling about the celebration in this city of the 12th of July, we tank it well to inform the public of the resolution to which the Orangemen have come. Believing that the streets are open to any body of men conducting the themselves peaceably and without offense, we mean to proceed to public worship in a body on that day, but intend to comply strictly with the law embodied in the Blake act, and will be unarmed. While on the streets, no party times will be played. We will trust ourselves without means of personal defense to the protection of the civic and other authorities. We hope our fellow-citizens in general will see the absolute inoffensiveness of such a proceeding as is contemplated, and will refrain from the cowardice of attacking peaceable and unarmed men. We think no free men can make further concessions to the sentiment of others than these. The Orange body would, if that better met the general opinion, gladly join in abolishing all public processions except one which should be a national procession, common to all nations and creeds, but distinctly Canadian.

The document concludes:

The document concludes: We think we have the right to enjoy the ordinary protection of citizens from the authorities. If that is done there will be no reason to invoke any influx of persons from a distance. If, on the other hand, we are made to feel we are outlaws, we cannot be expected to refuse such assistance as we may receive from friends.

Recail Distantic to The Tribuss.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, June 11.—In the local Legislature Quency, June 11.—In the local Legislature debate on the address and amendments theretof, which have been under discussion for the past six days, terminated to-day, when the Government were defeated by a majority of one, the vote standing 31 for and 32 against. Mr. Price, member for Chicoutinii, who voted with the Government in the election of Speaker, abstained from voting. The debate throughout was conducted on both sides with much bitterness and personal recrimination. Notwithstanding the hostile vote, it is believed the Government will not resign until defeated in their measures.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 11.—A dispatch from the Under-Secretary of State to the Governor, General, accompanied by the following letter-relative to the offers of service made by Canadian Volunteers in the event of war, is published in the Official Gaettle:

WAR OFFICE, April 24, 1878.—Sin: I am directed by the Servelary, Col. Stanley, to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Malcolm's letters of the 28th of March and the 8th of April. transmitting copies of dispatches from the Governor-General of Canada, forwarding offers of service, in the event of war, from officers commanding corps in the Dominion. and from other officers resident there. In reply, I am to request that the will inform Sir M. Hicks Beach that Col. Stanley would suggest that the answer to these dispatches should be, that Her Majesty's Government highly appreciates the

patriotic spirit which has dictated these offers; that the time has not arrived for taking them into consideration; but that, should circumstances render it necessary for this country to defend the interests of the Empire, they will not be forgotten. I am, etc.,

Hinder-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Finder-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Orders have been issued for the closing of the Carillon and Grenville Canals on Sunday.

Rescal Dispatch to The Bribung.

TORONTO, June 11.—A lively controversy, through the press is going on here between the two sections of the Roman-Catholic party over the late election of the Trustees for the separate School Board. The Irish Canadian accuses the priests of taking an unduly prominent position in election matters. It says: "When priests accompany candidates for popular suffrage from door to door, hire cabs to bring up weak-minded women to vote down Catholic intelligence, and join, by both presence and vote, in the wrangles of the polling-booth, they have carried things to a point at which the electors, as rate-payers and parents, must insist, with as rate-payers and parents, must insist, with respectful determination, that those reverend gentlemen shall confine themselves, in these chool matters, within the restraints probable who have no rights whatever in

Grave charges have for some time past been made and published against the management of the funds of the separate schools; and Archbishop Lynch, under his own signature, publishes a card declaring that there has been no misappropriation of the funds, so far as he can

learn.

To the Western Associated Press.

QUEBEC, June 11.—Last night the strikers visited the workshops of the North Shore Railway, and, although assured that the employes were receiving more pay than that demanded by them, they proceeded, owing to the foreman refusing to sign a paper to that effect, to demolish the windows and doors, while some of the number attempted to care away a quantity. molish the windows and doors, while some of the number attempted to carry away a quantity of brass and other material. After doing considerable damage and driving away employes, the crowd marched off. The strikers finished the day's work by surrounding Pare's match-solint factory, and, on Pare's refusing to sign a document presented him, closed his establishment, causing the greatest consternation among the employes. To-day the men on strike forced the employes of almost all the factories, etc., in the city to abstain from work, Victoria, June 11.—The Lord Bishop of Columbia has sailed for England to attend the Pan-Anglican Synod.

FIRES.

AT ELKHART, IND.

ELKHART, Ind., June 11 .- A disastrons fire occurred here this morning, being the total destruction of the starch factory of Muzzy, Sage & Bros. The tire was first discovered in one of the drying-kilns, and when first seen was of comparatively small importance, but, before the Fire Department arrived on the ground, the whole building was one mass of flame. It was soon apparent that nothing could be done to save it, and the attention of the firemen was directed to saving the Excelsior Starch Works, situated but a short distance off, which was accomplished without any loss. Only ast month \$9,000 of insurance expired, hast month \$9,000 of insurance expired, the Company deferring to renew it until they had put in a new patent dryer, and would have begun the work to-day. The total loss on the building, stock, and machinery is variously estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000, and it is insured for only \$6,500, which is distributed as follows: North British & Mercantile, \$1,000; Farmers' Fire, of York, Pa., \$2,000; Royal, of Liverpool, \$1,000; Fire Association of Pailadelphia, \$4,000; People's, of Trenton, N. J., \$1,500.

The alarm from Box 54 at 8:35 last evening was caused by the bursting of a kerosene lamp in the apartments of A. D. Thompson, at No. 243 Wabash avenue. Damage, slight.

The alarm from Box 764 at 7 o'clock last evening was caused by a kettle of tar catching fire in an alley in the rear of the corner of Franklin and Ontario streets.

The alarm from Box 371 at 6:05 last evening was caused by the burning of a barn in the rear of No. 334 Fifteenth street, owned by M. Greevy. The barn and contents, including a draft horse, were burned, with a loss of about \$300. Cause, supposed to be boys playing with A still-alarm to Engine Company No. 12 last evening was caused by an incident fire in the residence of A. H. Sellers, No. 117 Park avenue. Damage, trifling. Cause, a defective grate.

AT CATRO. CATRO, June 11 .- The residence of Mrs. Pauline Coon, on Cedar street, was totally destroyed at Haverly's. by fire at midnight. Loss about \$3,000. Insured. Mrs. Annie Good (colored), whose residence adjoined the burned building, died sud-denly while the fire was in progress, without apparent cause other than excessive fright.

AT NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, June 11 .- A fire on Paydras street destroyed or damaged buildings occupied by the following firms: Max Schwabacher, butter depot; George Hicks & Co., hay and grain; C. J. Wells & Co., butter depot; Varian & Mortimer, Western produce. Loss, \$50,000.

THE "STATE JOURNAL."

Difficulties and Complications of the Paper. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11.—Herewith I send you copy of the Illinois State Journal, half sheet, printed on one side, containing four columns reading matter and four patent-medicine advertisements-issued from the Daily Monitor office. This sad condition is the culmination of a series of misfortunes which it is not the province of your correspondent to discuss. On May 23 the Journal office was sold at Sheriff's sale to satisfy Journal office was sold at Sheriff's sale to satisfy a mortgage in favor of the Springfield Savings Bank, amount \$8,300. This claim was secured by a mortgage on the types, stands, stones, galieys, and movable property generally, including the good will, which is supposed to carry the subscription and advertising patronage, name, etc. The Journal Company, however, contests this latter interpretation of the mortgage. When the bank bought in the Journal office it assumed the payment of a mortgage for \$9,000 held by Gallup & Peabody. of Chicago. This latter mortgage has several years to run, and is not forecloseable. The Springfield Savings Bank itself is undergoing voluntary bankruptcy. It is owned principally by Virgit Hickox and John M. Palmer. Both these gentlemen are Democrats, and one of them (Gen. Palmer) editor of the State Register. The point in litigation is the Associated Press franchise, now held jointly by the kiegister and Journal Companies. If Messrs. Hickox, Palmer & Co. (Democrats) can freeze out the Journal Company they thereby increase the value of their Press franchise 100 per cent. The mortgage held by Gallup & Peabody covers the real estate, engine, boiler, and presses; so, whoever buys the Journal office under that mortgage, buys only the motive power and real estate. Whoever buys under the bank mortgage buys only the types, stands, stones, etc. And whoever buys either buys a protracted lawsuit as to the ownership of the Press franchise. a mortgage in favor of the Springfield Savings

chise.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11.—The State Journal, which, since its office was closed by creditors, has been issued in diminished form from a neighboring office, this evening suspended for the present, but hopes to resume in better form as soon as a pending freaty can be closed. A levy by the County Collector on the personal property of the Company for back taxes which had not been paid seems to have hastened suspension.by the cceditors.

SECRET SUCIETIES.

MILWAUKEE, June 11.—The annual Commun cation of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Wiscon sin opened here this afternoon with nearly 30 lelegates present. Masonic Hall was elaborately ecorated for the occasion. Grand Master J. F C. Cottrill, of this city, read his annual address, in which considerable space was occupied with an argument in favor of the erection of a Masonic temple either in this city or some other point in the State. The sessions of the body pelakan These terms

close on Thursday.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KEOKUK, Ia., June II.—The annual meeting of the Iowa Grand Grove of the United Ancient Order of Druids was held in this city to-day. The Grand officers and representatives from all the subordinate Groves but one were present, besides visitors from neighboring Groves in Illinois and Missourt. The Noble Grand Arch, Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, and the Representatives to the Grand Grove of the United States presented their reports, which were received and referred. Charters were granted to Washington Grove No. 7, Keokuk, and Teutonia Grove No. 9, Davenport. The report of the Grand Secretary to the Grand Growe of the United States shows the number of initiations during the year to have been 64; rejected, 1; admitted by card, 1; expelied, 4; Brothers relieved, 29; Brothers buried, 8; total amount of relief, \$1,846; number of contributing members, \$46. The

following Grand officers-elect were duly installed: John B. Ritzman, Burlington, N. G.; A. Robert Sutter, Burlington, D. G. A.; W. E. Woodward, Burlington, G. S.; J. E. Isman, Nichols, G. T.; J. C. Shetzon, Davenport, G. M.; A. C. Blose, Keokuk, G. G. A grand ball given by the local Groves is in progress tonight.

CASUALTIES.

POOR FOOLISH WOMAN.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Special Dupatch to The Tribune. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 11.—This afternoon as the wife of Michael Drumpy was lighting a fire with coal oil, the can exploded, setting fire to her clothing, which was nearly burned from her body. Her injuries are considered

THROWN FROM THE TRACK. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 11.—A cow on the track of the Eric Railway last evening threw the engine off the track, killing the engineer, Edward Thornton, wrecking thirteen cars, and blocking the road two hours. KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Macon, Ga., June 11.—During the storm near Dawson on Sunday, Miss Moore and Mrs. Smith were killed by lightning, and three others in the room were injured.

FATAL FALL. MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 11.-Frederick Jones, son of Charles Jones, a well-known contractor, was fatally injured by falling from a building

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. The question is sometimes raised by people curious in matters that are of out-of the-way drawn more money out of the general purse "Uncle Tom" has the advantage. He was in the field several years prior to the "Crook," and he has had, on the whole, a steadier run. Legs may come and legs may go, but "Tom" runs on forever. The question is of very little public concern, unless to show that two of the weakest dramatic productions have achieved the widest and most lasting popularity in the present day. The "Crook" was not for a day but for a long time, as has been abundantly shown in its successive reproductions. Its principal claim to popularity was founded on spectacular splendors and the ductions. Its principal claim to pularity was founded on spectacular splendors and the exhibition of women in a state of semi-midity, and these features gave the piece a tremendous impetus, which even to-day has its effect upon the public. The present "Biack Crook" at haveriy's is by no means the "Crook" of fifteen years ago, and yet the house was thronged last evening by just the same kind of people who went to see it in its prime. The slender thread of dramatic story furnishes an excuse for the production of spectacular effects, ballet, and varieties,—and it is these side-shows that form the real attraction. The star of the ballet this time is the renowned Bonfanti, who was hailed with delight by her old admirers, who recalled her former triumphs. She looks as pretty as ever, and dances with all that exquisite grace which has made her the chief favorite in America. The principal claim Bonfanti has to superiority over such artists as DeRoss is that she is not a mere technical dancer, but dances with body and soul. She exemplifies the poetry of motion, not fin her manipulation of twinkling feet alone, but "from head to ankle fine." Mile. Berths, who is the Secundo, won favorable comments from the audience. They were both at a serious disadvantage last night from the execrable music played by the leader of the orchestra. Among the other notable features of the Lawrences, and some wonderful doings by Fred Levantine, who, with his feet in the air, performed miracles with tables, barrels, crosses, etc., that might make a determined Spiritualist sure of ghostly intervention in the case. The transformation scene was remarkably fine. Mr. Blaisdell did enact the part of Kudotph very well. The Queen (Julia Blake) acted creditably, but sang "out of tune and harsh." The singing on the whole was very bad. The coryphees made rather a poor showing.

LOCAL NOTES. At Hooley's Theatre "The Man of Success" will be run during the balance of the week. Nick Roberts, of the Tony Pastor troupe, is

in town. Tony's company opens next Monday "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is playing still to good a at McVicker's.

Mr. George Loesch will give this evening one of his popular open-air concerts at the Pavilion, corner of Grant place and North Clark street. In order not to interfere with the regular re-ligious exercises at Hershey Hall, the Midgets give no exhibition this evening. A morning re-ception will be given in place of lit, from 10 to 12 o'clock. The Midgets had a large attendance at their levees yesterday, both afternoon and

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Success of Leon Chotteau's Mission—The Paris Congress of Commerce—President Hayes' Good Wishes. Non Fort Herald, June 10. M. Leon Chotteau, the distinguished French

conomist and publicist, who came to this country a short time ago with a view to improve the commercial relations between the United States and France and to establish a commercial treaty between the two countries, has now completed his mission, and will sait for Europe on Wednesday by the Transatlantic steamer St. Laurent. M. Chotteau, who returned only on Saturday from California, was yesterday visited by a Herald reporter at the Everett House. M. Chotteau was asked how he was satisfied with

his visit to this country.
"I am very well satisfied indeed," he promptly replied. "My reception as a delegate of the Freuch Committee to the people of the United States has far transcended my highest expecta-tions. Everywhere I have received the most cordial manifestations of the good will of your people toward the French nation. I have also, thanks to the kindly co-operation of the lead-

people toward the French Batton. I have also, thanks to the kindly co-operation of the leading commercial bodies in this country, your Chambers of Commerce and your Boards of Trade, been enabled to organize committees in ten of your leading cities, which will send delegates to the Franco-American Congress in Paris.

"In what cities have committees been formed?"

"Boston, New York, Philadelphis, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans, and San Francisco. In each of these cities a committee has been formed by its relative Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade,—in Washington we have secured a Congressional committee,—which will send five delegates each to the Congress in Paris. The meeting of the Congress has been definitively fixed for the 7th of August."

"How many members will the Congress be composed of i"

"About a hundred,—Aity from this country and fifty from France. Senator Butler, of South Carolina, will be the Chairman of the American delegation, and Elliot C. Cowdin, of New York, and A. Pollock, of Washington, the Vice-Presidents."

"How will the Congress go to work to dis-

"How will the Congress go to work to dis-

dents."

"How will the Congress go to work to discuss the provisions of the proposed treaty?"

"My idea is that a committee of three or four distinguished Americans and three or four prominent Frenchmen will be appointed by the Congress to prepare the report, which will then be acted upon by the Congress as it sees it."

"What likelihood is there of a treaty recommended by the Congress being adopted by the Governments of the two countries?"

"I think there is a strong probability that, if a treaty is recommended by such a Congress embodying the highest commercial wisdom of the two countries, both Governments will ratify it. The French Government certainly would, for the Senators and Deputies of the French Committee belong to the Republican majority, and if they advocated a treaty they could undoubtedly carry it through their respective Chambers of the Corps Legislatif. In this country there would probably be greater difficulty; but even here we have enlisted the sympathies of Senators Hill, Butler, Sargent, Dawes, Barnum, and Matthews, and of Representatives Willis, Gibson Banks, Cox of Onio, Acklen, Tucker, and Morse, and the commercial bodies will exercise great influence in securing the adoption of a treaty recommended by their delegations in Paris."

"Will English or French be the official language of the Congress!"

"Speeches will be made in both languages. The Americans will speak in English, and the French in their own tongue. A printed builetin will be published daily, containing the proceedings of the Congress, in both languages. The American delegate will thus be able to read next day the French speeches in English, and the French delegate will peruse the

speeches of his American colleagues in French."
"Who are the members of the New York
Committee, M. Chotteau!"
"I left the duty of naming them to Messrs.
Elliot C. Cowdin and Jackson S. Schultz, and,
having only just returned from San Francisco,
I do not know yet what gentlemen they have
named."

Elliot C. Cowdin and Jackson S. Schultz, and, having only just returned from San Francisco. I do not know yet what gentlemen they have named."

"Do the American delegates attend the Congress at their own expense?"

"That is a matter which they arrange between themselves and the commercial boules whom they will represent. This is a particularly favorable opportunity for the meeting of the Congress, because many prominent men who would not go to Paris expressly to attend the Congress, will visit the French Capital to the the Exposition. It is for this reason, principally, that we concluded to hold the Congress during the time of the Exposition."

"May I ask, M. Chotteau, which are the particular articles of French importation the duties on which you would like to see reduced or removed altogether?"

"I cannot say anything about that. Our object is simbly to increase the commerce between the two countries, to increase the American exportations to France, as well as the French importations to the United States. Whenever the query has been put to me which you have just propounded. I have replied that I knew nothing; come to Paris, I have said, discuss these matters in the Congress, and the Congress will finally conclude what is for the best interests of the two countries. Nobody can tell what the Congress will recommend, either in respect to French wines or French silks, or any of the other articles of French importation on which the duties rest heavily. I, myself, will occupy a neutral position as between the two countries. As I have come to this country to invite Americans to participate in the Congress, I will do nothing which might even bear a semblance toward acting against their particular interests. That such a treaty is needed is evident to every intelligent American. Our French tariff now absolutely prohibits the importation of American country. Ten years ago I spent a year here studying the inactitutions of the United States. I had the nor opersonal interest in the mouth of independence, in which I publish

"How did you not the sentiment in California? Are they not afraid there that a reduction of the duties on French wines may interfere with the rapid growth of the California wine trade!"

"I was very kindly received in California, and I tough the California, highly intalligent

"I was very kindly received in California, and I found the Californians a highly intelligent people who were easily interested in the project. I do not believe that their objection to such a reduction is general by any means, and if it is they have no better means of defeating it than by sending their delegates to the Congress. The interests of the various sections of this country must, of course, de reconciled by the American delegation, and they doubtless will be. In Louisiana they want the duties on French wines abolished altogether, while in California they object to any very serious reduction. It is for the American delegation to reconcile these conflicting interests."

"Do you expect to visit this country again soon, M. Chottean!"

"I have a great desire to study the vast progress you have made in your manufactures. During my present trip, which has been a very fast and busy one, as you may easily imagine. I have not had an hour to spare for any purpose not immediately connected with my mission. But in November I hope to jeturn and visit your leading manufactories, and will then also continue the present work of urging upon Congress the commercial treaty which, I hope, will meanwhile have been accepted by the Franco-American Congress in Paris."

while have been accepted by the Franco-American Congress in Paris."

TIME FOR HORSES TO STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., June 11.—The Commissioners to award the premium of \$10,000, offered by the Legislature of 1877 for a steam road-wag met here to day and adjourned to meet in Green Bay on the 15th, when the trial trip from Green Bay to Beloit and thence to Madison will be made. Some half-a-dozen entries have been

MR. BRYANT'S CONDITION.
NEW YORK, June 11.—The Evening Post says: Mr. Bryant lies in a comatose state, and the physicians are almost afraid to give him any nourishment. He sleeps all the time." New York, June 11—11 p. m.—The death of William Cullen Bryant is expected at any mo-

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY. NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—The following principal prizes were drawn in the Louisiana

State Lottery to-day: No. 81,079, \$100,000; No. 83,585, \$50,000; No. 11,734, \$20,000; No. 56,991, \$10,000. The \$50,000 and \$100,000 orizes were sold in this city, the \$20,000 in Norfolk, and the \$10,000 in New York.

OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., June 11 .- The City Council, at a special meeting this evening, appropriated \$5,000 for the protection of the river front, provided the Union Pacific and Smelting Works Companies each expend a like sum. There is imminent danger from high water.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 11.—James Jones, a prominent farmer of Blue River Township, Henry County, to-day bung himself. He leaves a large family. His suicide is ascribed to mental aberration, the result of severe illness.

NEW York, June 11. Joseph Foulkes' Sons shipping and commission merchants, on Beaver street, have failed. Liabilities. \$470,000; assets, \$184,000. The firm has been in existence eighty years.

Signor Castellani in Paris.

New York Evening Post.

From a valued correspondent—"J. T. J."—
we learn the following respecting Signor
Castellani's collection of majolica, which was for many weeks on exhibition in the Metro-politan Museum in this city. It brought \$81,200 politan Museum in this city. It brought \$81,200 at the sale by auction in Paris on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of May. The expense of such a sale in that city is estimated to be about one-third of the gross receipts. It is divided among the printers, the appraisers, the experts, and others. Reckoned on this basis, the net proceeds from the collection is about \$84,-134. When his treasures were in New York, Signor Castellani asked for them the sum of \$150,000. He declined, indignantly, a conditional offer from the Metropolitan Museum of \$60,000. It now turns out that he has obtained for them about \$6,000 less than this sum, besides having subjected himself to the cost and the risk of the transportation from New York. It was not to be expected, however, that in these times the full value of such wares would be goft at auction, especially when they were sold piece by piece. A principal interest of the Castellani collection was chronological; its members showed the history of the manufacture of European majolica from the thriteenth to the seventeenth century. No better tribute to its intrinsic worth was needed than the large sum received tor its varied and beautiful specimens when they were offered singly, and without reference to their relations to the whole. It is believed that the collection cost Signor Castellani much more money than he has received for it. This city is not to be cougratulated upon losing so noble an acquisition to its art treasures. at the sale by auction in Paris on the 26th, 27th, It Is Terrible

to have a wife or husband with a bad breath. All this may be avoided by using Sozodont. It is most agreeable to the taste, fragrant, and healthful. It confers comfort upon its users, and prevents the affliction of unpleasant breath.

The Silver Lining in the Cloud, The Silver Lining in the Cloud, quineston (Tex.) Ness.

Not long since a San Autonio colored darkey did some whitewashing for a man living in Ward No. 5. On paying for the job the employer paid off Mose, for that was the darkey's name, in Mexican quarters at par. It was soveral days before Mose found out they were only worth 20 cents. Mose was very much hurt about it. "Jess to tuline of cheatin' dis bard-sporking nigraph outen 30 cents. Foah God, I wad neber hat believed it on him. I hadn't order tilk de job in de fust place." And then he added, more cheerfully: "But e I hadn't whitewashed de fence I naber would hat found out where all dem chickens roosted what I sold next morning for a dollar. Do banks habn't cotch up wid dis nigrab yet, heah

VEGETINE,

I Would Not be Without It.

CINCINNATI, April 8, 1877. Mr. Stevens:

For several years I have suffered with the Catarrh. I tried everything, used doctor, went down to lipt Springs, Ark., last summer; but still nothing helped antil I heard of Vergetins; but I did not believe in it at first, so at last I thought I would try it. At first it did not seem to halp me, but so I took a gentleman's advice to try a bottle or two yet; and I must say it helped me slowly, but I am perfectly well now. I advise every family to have it in the house, especially in spring, for I would not be without it. You will save your doctor's bills. Yours truly,

C. MOOYLING,

No. 9 Fifteenth-st.

VEGETINE. -It extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with its foundation; correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving nature to perform its allotted task.

VEGETINE

Will Cure Bronchitis.

CINCINNATI, April 9, 1877. H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir: J have been afflicted with Bronchitis for several months, and have used your Vegetine, and it has effected a radical cure, and can conscientiously recommend it to the public.

SAMUEL BAILEY,

502 West Fifth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Bailey is a gentleman of influence and affin VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by

VEGETINE

An Invaluable Medicine.

WONCESTER.

Woncester.

This is to certify that your Vegetine has cared me of Bronchitis; and I would recommend it as an invaluable medicine for Coids. Coughs, and the indaminations that follow them upon the throw and lungs. I am, very respectfully,

GEO. H. ULLMAN:

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartie to debiliate the bowels, but cleaneds att the organs, ensling each to perform the functions devolving upon

VEGETINE

Without a Rival. Anna, III., Jan. 19, 1877.

H. R. Stevens, Boston. Mass:
Dear Sir: Your Vegetine stands without a rival in this country. As an alterative it has no equal. I consider it a valuable remedy for Rheumatic Complaints especially. My stock of drugs would be incomplete without it.

Very respectfully yours.

C. K. PARKS, Druggist,
Anna. III.

creat reputation as this justly celebrated com-

11. 3 . 18 th 2 160 VEGETINE Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR & CO.

Lowest Prices Yet LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR.

We offer to-day some Special Bargains in this department, well worth the atten tion of Ladies desiring to

purchase: 20 doz. Skirts, with 12 Tucks and Deep Hem, 70c, very chesp. 15 doz. Skirts, with 20 Tucks and Deep Hem, \$1.00.

25 doz. Skirts, assorted styles, at \$1.18. These are wonderfully cheap, and cannot be duplicated. 10 doz. Skirts, Tucked and deep Hamburg Embroidery, at \$1.25. 25 doz. Chemise, at 65c and 75c, all trimmed with Hamburg Edge and

Ruffles, and are very cheap. A full line of Night Robes, from 50c to \$6.00, embracing many beau-tiful styles, and all of the best material and workmanship. Ladies' Drawers from 35c to \$3.00.

A splendid assortment. Also a full line of Striped Skirts at a bargain.

W. A. SIMPSON & CO. 113 & 115 State-st.

FINANCIAL

ENTABLISHED 1800 RANDAL H. FOOTE, BANKER

TO BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Having been for twelve years a member of New York
stock Exchange and vice-President of Gold Board. the
ightest character and experience is guaranteed. Stocks,
close, and Bonder side, stock contracts, such as "straid
ties," "puts," and "calle" on large or small amounts,
lo night and odd on requiser commissions and moderate
ma rejus. Pampidet antitled "Wall Street," and stock
chalte confusiting valuation for country.

Moderate Demand for Bank Loans-Little Currency Going to the Country.

Expenses of Life-Insurance Companies --- Statistics of Foreign Trade.

The Produce Markets Less Active, and Irregular-Hogs and Provisions Weak.

Grain Steadier, with Smaller Receipts-Corn Stronger-Stocks in Store.

FINANCIAL.

Among the Chicago banks the condition of affairs remains unchanged. The demand for discount is only moderate, and the banks have settled down to the low level of summer dullness. The Board of Trade supply of paper is light, as usual at this time, and country applications for rediscounts are few. Rates are 6@10 per cent. New York exchange was quoted between banks at 25@ 50c per \$1,000 premium. The clearings were \$2,900,000.

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS.

The foreign trade statistics of New York for

The foreign trade statistics of New York for eleven months have just been published, and may fairly be considered representative of the commerce of the whole country, as New York does more than three-quarters of all the foreign commerce of the United States. The imports continue ecrease and the exports to grow. In May the orts at New York were \$4,595,365 less than in May 1877. In the five months ended May 31 the mports at New York decreased \$15, 451, 472 as compared with the similar period of 1877, and 13, 392, 667 as compared with 1876. The foreign mports for the eleven months at New York were:

	1876.	1877.	1910
Six months end-	148,408, 179	8147, 027, 452	\$152,045,80
January	29, 758, 259	27,606,337	24, 626, 62
February	27, 977, 330		
March	32,018,867		
April	23, 804, 232		29, 750, 76
May	23, 671, 511	28, 761, 093	24, 165, 72
Tot. for 11 mos. &	285, 636, 378	\$293, 314, 456	\$282, 881, 35

Tot. for 11 mos. \$285, 636, 378 \$293, 314, 456 \$282, 881, 336 Deduct specie... 7, 669, 685 30, 812, 813 19, 541, 180 Total, mehdse. \$277,906,358 \$262,501,043 \$263,340,159
The exports of merchandise for May from New York were \$4,444,135 less than in May, 1877. The York were 34, 444, 135 less than in say, 1607. The decrease was caused by the failing off in specie exports. In the five months ended May 31, the exports were the largest ever made in the corresponding period of any previous year. There was an increase, including specie, of \$26,850,134 over the similar five months of 1877, and \$28,041,291 over 1876. Exclusive of specie, the increase was \$34,658,090 over 1877, and \$43,310,224 over 1876. For the eleven months ended May 31, the exports

The state of the s	1876.	1877.	1878.
Six months end-	8194 944 600	\$151,493,635	\$164, 949, 533
January	21, 800, 226 18, 304, 987	25, 403, 169 19, 662, 718	27, 602, 811 28, 834, 290
March	*20, 944, 776	19, 822, 112	31,094.113
April	18, 259, 851 21, 576, 127	21, 764, 071 22, 886, 081	28, 211, 036 28, 363, 941
Total produce.	8235, 880, 567	\$261,031,736	\$309, 144, 724 14, 463, 876

Total exports. \$276, 819, 007 \$291, 828, 666 \$323, 608, 60 The gratifying feature of this exhibit is that the increase of \$47,304, 134 in comparison with 1877, and of \$73,435,183 as compared with 1876, is most whoily in the exports of the products of e country. The exports of foreign merchandise thow but a slight increase.
EXPENSES OF LIFE-INSURANCE MANAGEMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 11.— Having an opportunity recently to examine the reports of four leading life companies for 1877 made to the Insurance Commissioner for Massachusetts (in three of which the writer is a policy-holder), a result was found that is described on policy. that is deserving of notice.

No. 1 is a Connecticut company, Nos. 2 and 3 are New York companies, and No. 4 is a New Jersey company

The business and the assets (as will be seen from

the table below) of No. 1 and No. 2 are not very far apart, and in the case of Nos. 3 and 4 are exremely close togethers.
Fair comparisons of their expenses can therefore be easily made. In this instance it happens that the two New York companies are those known as doing a large barness in what is termed tontine insurance, and, although it is not probable that this has anything to do with their expenses, it is worthy of mention. These figures cover the entire actual ordinary running expenses of the four companies for the year 1877, and do not include any charges for dividends to stockholders, taxes, or depreciation of real estate, Government bonds, and mortgages, very large amounts were charged off by companies numbered 2 and 3, but those items cannot fairly be regarded as ordinary running expenses, and are therefore omitted from this exhibit.

Judged by their own showing, the two companies, Nos. 2 and 3, must be considered to make an unnecessary or improper use of more than

an unnecessary or improper use of more than \$900,000 per annum, and it is especially noticeable that the chief excess of expenditures is in the items of salaries and office and incidental expenses. Or if the expenses of these companies are fair and legitimate, then Nos. 1 and 4 show a most remarkable superiority of management in economy, to the extent of about a million dollars annually. LAND 20 20 1

The second second	1 No. 1.	1 No. 2. "	Yo. 8. 4	No. 6
oumissions to agenta, and salaries and traveling expenses of agents. harles of officers, and office employes, and medical examiners. The law, sationers, and inclinate the salaries of the law, sationers, and inclinate the salaries and office furniture.	102,220 107,316 23,088	\$ 300,444 \$ 304,180 204,912 165,413	3 408, 861 319, 860 363, 297 81, 835	
Total running expenses verage amount of insurance carried during the year verage amount of assets during the year.	001		\$ 972,854 \$ 531,990 137,800,000 138,900,000 81,900,000 32,800,000	129,900,000

in view of the astounding results of these fig-

of the circulation, paid-up capit	tal, undivided
profits, deposits, and so forth, of England, Wales, the Isle of Man,	Sentland of
Ireland. The totals are as follows:	Scottand, and
teland. The totals are as tonows.	Total in
England,	Great Britain
Circulation \$ 30, 327.645	£ 43,641,008
Capital	65, 008, 676
Profits 16,515,116	24, 769, 955
Deposits	337, 624, 171
Cash 60,071.742	21.741,910
Investments 55,827,177	70,096,523 80,169,541
Fiscounts 219, 422, 880	316, 719 509
Iteal estate 4.236.781	316, 732, 502

Piscounts. 210, 422, sep. 310, 722, 526
lical estate. 4.256, 781 6.346, 777
This summary includes 121 banks in England.
Wales, and the Isle of Man, having 1, 393 branches, eleven banks in Iscotland, with 940 branches, and nine banks in Ireland, with 490 branches, but does not include forty-three banks, with 241 branches, in Ingland, or four banks, with 241 branches, in Ireland. The banks enumerated comprise 84 per cent of the banking capital of Great Britain.

ARE THE BOMANEA MINES EXHAUSTED?
The Engineering and Mining Journal gives credit to the rumors that the ore body of Consolidated Virginia, if not of the California, is worked out. The reason assigned for closing the mine—that repairs needed to be made in the shaft—does not agree with the well-known fact that, in previous cases of repairs, the product of the mine was discharged through other shafts than the one repaired. This fact indicates to the Journal that the real reason for shutting down the mine is a scarcity of ore, and it gives currency to the quite provalent belief that the Bonanza firm do not now own any large interest in the Bonanza mines. An important fact, not mentioned by the Journal, is shan the Hank of Nevata, owned entirely by the

Sonanza firm, is still loaning money on the shares

SALES OF GOVERNMENTS. One bank in New York sold \$28, 476, 000 of Government bonds in May. The Secretary of the Treasury at Washington reports constantly-increasing subscriptions for the 4 per cents. The West, the South, and New England are the principal buyers. They are being taken up in other parts of the country by the saving classes, who no longer resort to savings banks. It is now believed that Secretary Sherman can dispose of enough 4 per cent bonds to meet all funding requirements.

FIRE-INSURANCE IN MICHIGAN.

The business of the fire and fire and marine in-mance companies of Michigan for the eight past Year. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876.

477 750	Risks written.	Premiums	Incurred,
	131, 607, 138	\$ 1,613,241	\$ 989,049
	136, 469, 945	1.847,507	1,033,951
	158, 304, 755	2, 208, 785	1, 335, 407
	164, 478, 795	2, 505, 333	1, 438, 461
	162, 258, 056	2, 570, 687	1, 273, 252
	163.574,578	2, 522, 608	1,371,034
	145, 421, 718	2, 104, 995	1,047,873
	148, 146, 379	1.898,638	1,360,658
otal	1, 210, 261, 365	\$17.071.744	89, 847, 689

Sailes. Sailes. Sources, Der shares. Sources, Der shares. San Juan Silver Mining Company (Eureka district). San Juan Silver Mining Company (Eureka district). San Juan Silver Mining Company (Eureka district). Sources Silver Mining Company (Eureka district). Sources Silver Mining Company (Eureka district). Sources Silver Mining Company (Inica, New Mexico). To Consolidated Mica Hill Company (Inica, New Mexico). Sources Silver Sin Juan). Sources Silver Sin Juan). (Inica, New Mexico). Sources Silver Sin Juan). Sources Silver Sin Juan). Sources Silver	Yesterday's transactions were s	se rollo		rio
Seek No Farther. San Juan Silver Mining Company (Eureka district). San Juan Silver Mining Company (Eureka district). San Juan Silver Mining Company 10 Nimrod Gold and Silver Mining Company Consolidated Mica Hill Company (mica. New Mexico). Consolidated Mica Hill Company (mica. New Mexico). Settella (silver, San Juan). COM AND GREENBACKS. Coln was 100% @100% in greenbacks.				
San Juan Silver Mining Company (Eureka district)		. 250	77	81.
(Eureka district) 350 San Juan Silver Mining Company 10 Ninrod Gold and Silver Mining Company 25 Nimrod Gold and Silver Mining Company 25 Nimrod Gold and Silver Mining Company 775 Consolidated Mica Hill Company 35 Consolidated Mica Hill Company 35 Estella (silver, San Juan) , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		. 850		1
San Juan Silver Mining Company. 10 Ninnod Gold and Silver Mining Company (Central, Col.). Ninnod Gold and Silver Mining Co 775 Consolidated Mica Hill Company (mica, New Mexico) 75 Consolidated Mica Hill Company 35 Consolidated Mica Hill Company 35 Estella (silver, San Juan) 1,000 Estella (silver, San Juan) 175 1 Estella 175 1 Colin AND GREENBACKS. Colin was 100% 2100% in greenbacks.	San Juan Silver Mining Compan	Y		
Nimrod Gold and Silver Mining Company (Control, Col.)			1000	-
pany (Central, Col.) Mimrod Gold and Silyer Mining Co 775 Consolidated Mica Hill Company (mica. New Mexico)				- 1
Mimrod Gold and Silver Mining Co 775 Consolidated Mica. Hill Company (mica. New Mexico) 75 Consolidated Mica. Hill Company 35 Estella (silver, San Juan) (330 Estella (silver, San Juan) 175 COIN AND GREENBACKS. Coin was 100 % 100 % in greenbacks.				
Consolidated Mica Hill Company 75 8 (mica, New Mexico) 75 8 Consolidated Mica Hill Company 35 8 Estella (silver, San Juan) 1,000 1 Estella 175 1 Coin was 100 % 200 % in greenbacks 1	pany (Central, Col.)	. 25		1
(mica. New Mexico). 75 Consolidated Mica Hill Company. 35 Estella (silver, San Juan). 1,030 Estella (silver, San Juan). 175 COIN AND GREENBACKS. COIN Was 100 % GIOO % in greenbacks.	Nimrod Gold and Silver Mining Co.	. 775		11
Consolidated Mica Hill Company		y		- 11
Estella (silver, San Juan)	(mics. New Mexico)	. 75		8.
Coin was 100%@100% in greenbacks.	Consolidated Mica Hill Company	. 35.		8.
Coin was 100%@100% in greenbacks.			. 6	1.
Coin was 100%@100% in greenbacks.				1.
	COIN AND GREENBA	CKS.		
	Coin was 100%@100% in green	backs.		
			dolle	
	coin.			

GOVERNMENT BONDS United States & of Si.
United States 5-28 of '65.
United States 5-28 of '67.
United States 5-28 of '68.
United States 5-28 of '68.
United States 10-408.
United States new \$ of '81.
United States new \$ of '81.
United States new \$ 468.
United States new \$ 468.
LOCAL SECURITIES. Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long).
Chicago City 7 per cent saverage (long).
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan(long).
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long).
North Chicago 7 per cent (Lincoln Park)
City Railway (South Side).
City Railway (West Side).
City Railway (West Side).
City Railway (Worth Side).
City Railway (North Side).

*And interest. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Gold opened at 100% and closed at 101. Borrowing rates, 3, 1, and flat. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were quiet. State securities were steady. Stocks were irregular, but in the main weak. At one time prices showed a decline of 11/201% from the highest point, with Lake Shore, Erie,

and Michigan Central as the features in the downward movement. Towards the close there was a recovery of 1/6 %. Illinois Central exceptionally recovery of 16.0%. Illinois Central exceptionally strong. Certain heavy speculators, dissatisfied with the recent course of the market, were free sellers of Lake Shore and Brie long stock, which had a depressing effect. Sales of the Lake Shore dividend for the coming six months were made at 2 per cent. Transactions were 125,000 shares, of which 25,000 were Brie. 59,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Wabash. 7,000 Northwestern common, 7,000 St. Paul, 12,000 Lockawanna, 3,400 Michigan Central, 2,000 Illinois Central, 1,600 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 6,000 Onios, and 11,000 Western Union.

The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company met to-day and recommended the payment of a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. The earnings of the Company for the quarter were equal to a dividend of 214,02% per cent. After paying 1½ per cent dividend the Company will have a surplus of \$350,000.

The earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road increased only \$3,000 the first week in June.

Money market easy at 2½/603; prime mercantile

ı	Money market easy at 214@3; prime mercantile
1	paper. 3@4%.
1	Customs receipts, \$166,000.
d	The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$39,000.
٩	The Assistant Treasurer dispursed \$39,000.
1	Clearings, \$7,000,000.
1	Produce exports for the week, \$6,678,000.
1	Sterling, long, 484 %; short, 486 %.
1	GOVERNMENTS.
1	Coupons, '81100 New 41/48
1	Coupons, '85, new10436 New 4 per cents10136
1	Coupons, '67 107% 10-40s, reg
1	Coupons, '68
ı	New 58 105% Currency 6s
ı	STOCKS.
1	Western Union Tel 8514 C., C., C. & 1 3814
1	Quicksilver 14 New Jersey Central 295
1	Onlabelly or old 94M Pock Island 115h
۱	Quicksliver ptd
1	Pacine Mail 519

	Coupons, '65, new 10436 New 4 per cents	.101
	Coupons, '67107% 10-40s, reg	.107
	Coupons, '68110 Coupons	107
	New 58 105% Currency 6s	.116
	STOCKS.	
	Western Union Tel 85% C., C., C. & 1	381
	Oulcksliver 14 New Jersey Central	994
	Quicksliver pfd 34% Rock Island	115
	Pacific Mail	511
а	Mariposa 101 St. Paul pfd	701
Н	Mariposa pfd 101 Wabash	151
	Adams Express 103 Ft. Wayne	07
н	Wells-Fargo 92% Terre Haute	. 97
1	American Express 49 Terre Haute pfd	
1	American Express 49 Terre Haute pid	- 11
-	United States Express. 48% Chicago & Alton	. 81
1	New York Central 11% Chicago & Alton pfd.	103
4	Erie 15% Ohio & Mississippi	. 199
1	Erie pfd 31 D., L. & W	58
1	Hariem	. 233
1	Michigan Central 60% Missouri Pacific	. 15
1	Panama	1009
٠	Union Pacific 60% Hannibal & St. Joe	
1	Lake Shore 63% Central Pacific bonds	.1085
1	Illinois Central 85% Union Pacific bonds	.108
1	Cleveland & Pittsburg. 82 U. P. Land Grant	1075
1	Northwestern 51% U. P. Sinking Funds.	101
1	Northwestern pfd 7619	1
1	STATE BONDS.	1 3
	Tennessee 6s, old 36 Virginia, new	25
1	Tennessee 6s. new. 35 Missouri 6s	1003

Virginia 6s, old..... 20 Virginia 6s, old...... 20

New Orleans, June 11.—Gold, 101@101%.
Sight exchange on New York, 3-16@% premium.
Sterling exchange, bankers bills, 489%.

FOREIGN.

London, June 11.—Consols, money, 95 13-16;
account, 95 15-16.
United States bonds—'67s, 109%.
Erie, 16%; preferred, 32.
Pabis, June 11.—Rentes, 111f 2%c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, June 11:

COMMERCIAL.

delivery on the leading article	Monday.	Tuesday.
Mess pork	8 8.92%	8 8.65
Lard	6.7236	6.6236
Shoulders, boxed	3.95	4.00
Short ribe, boxed		5.00
Whisky	1.04	1.04
Wheat	70000	98%
Corn	36%	36%
Data	233	23%
Barley	4017	52%
Live hogs	24(03)4	48%
Cattle	2 654	37808376
Gold	100.8756	100,87%
Consols	1.0.01/2	95 13-16
Sterling exchange	486	498
The following were the rece	date and	ehinmente

101,24	Rece	ripts.	Shipm	enis.
Coppe de	1876.	1877.	1878.	1877.
lour. bris	7,602	5,975	7,650	7.99
heat, bu	51,557	2,740	88, 301	39, 129
orn. bu	208, 674	118, 112	184, 534	34, 085
ate, bu	32, 478		119,606	77, 246
ye, ou	5,970	1,523	*****	2,108
arley bu	8,642	2,920	978	2,215
rass seed, hs.	70,740	7,650	6,831	67, 335
lax seed. Ba.	28, 793	23,700	1, 120	20,600
. corn. bs	14,000	30,000	14, 435	20,000
meats. los	344, 100	24, 700	2,700,415	727, 953
eef, tes	**** *****	**** *****	29	50
cef. bris	1	**** *****	173	20
ork, bris	********	300	130	2.313
	30, 140	31, 345	1, 283, 599	89,008
allow, ibe	24, 200	18,750	185,660	*******
utter. lbs	192, 196	165,068	351,411	196, 49C
ive hogs. No.	25, 975	5,405	5,583	1, 200
attle, No	2,552	1,601	935	1,117
heep, No	- 44	1		
ides, ibs	107, 173	148, 450	121,330	240, 100
ool lbs	*****	******	50	50
otatoes bu.	340, 705	113,717	344, 440	304, 129
oal, tons	10,329	1,547	92	10
EV. tons	8,502	8,045	55.5	784
umber, m.ft.	50	2	10	65
hingies, m	11,028	12,148	1,582	2,228
alt. bris	7, 378	5,715	110	788
ggs. pags		1,040	1.711	9,002
beese, bxs	702	801	390	161
apples, bris.	1,591	2,869	518	619
euns, ba	**** ** ***	CONTRACT 2		34

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday moining: 2 cars rejected winter wheat, 24 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 4 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars No. 2 soft spring, 10 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected (50 wheat); 41 cars high-mixed corn, 3 cars new do, 5 cars and 6,000 bu new mixed, 142 cars and 11,800 bu No. 2 corn, 84 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (280 corn); 11 cars white oats, 9 cars No. 2 mixed, 1 car rejected (21 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 6 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected (9 rye); 2 cars No. 3 barley. Total (362 cars), 184,000 bu. Inspected out: 70,841 bu wheat, 215,650 bu corn, 25,486 bu oats, 100 bu rye, 1,159 bu barley.

oats, 100 bu rye, 1.150 bu barley.

The direct foreign exports from this city on through bills of lading last week included 522 bris flour, 63, 687 bu wheat, 237, 266 bu corn, 22 bris noar, 63, 687 ou wheat, 237, 200 bu corn, 22 bris pork, 420 other packages ditto, 7, 922 boxes meats, 3, 790 csses canned do, 4,684 tcs and 410 other packages lard, 117 bris beef, 255 bris tongues, 4, 044 packages butter and cheese, 213 bris tailow, 650 bris alcohol, 27,005 lbs seeds, and

The leading produce markets were steadier yes average. Provisions were easier, and grain was generally firm, excepting that wheat cased off in the latter part of the session. Pork products were The number is very large for this time of the year, and some parties in the trade seem at a loss to know what will be the result if the receipts continue at anything like the present volume through coming in less freely, country holders not being so anxious to sell as they were at the higher prices which ruled in the latter part of last month. The shipping movement is free in proportion to the re-

There was a quiet and unchanged market for domestic dry goods; not culet for the time of year, for more goods are being distributed than at this time last year, but quiet in comparison with the carlier weeks of the season. Prices remain steady and firm. Groceries were in moderate demand at about Monday's quotations. Sugars, coffees, and teas are very cheap, and for sugars and teas the chances are in favor of higher, rather than lower, rates. There was a liberal movement in butter at fully sustained prices, the tone of the market being firm. Cheese also was fairly active, and was firm at the recent advance. Prices of dried fruits were generally easy, trade continuing slack. Fish met with a good demand, and for sait-water descriptions the feeling was very firm, in sympathy with the Eastern markets. No price-changes were reported in oils, paints, and colors. Leather, bagging, tobacco, coal. and wood were again quot-

ed quiet and unchanged.

The lumber market was quiet and steady. The offerings were small, and attracted few buyers. At the yards trade continues fair at the current prices. Metals and hardware were steady and in fair re-quest. The wool market was quiet and weak. The new wool is beginning to come in, but sells slowly, the Eastern buyers not having yet entered the West. The seed market was quiet. Broom-corn continues dull, but is generally held at the quotations, the acvices from the country indicat-ing a smaller crop than some had been led to expect. Hides and hay were quiet and unchanged.

Poultry was steady.

Lake freights were moderately active, chiefly in the latter part of the session, and unchanged, the ruling rate being 2c on corn to Buffalo. Room was taken for 70,000 bu wheat and 201,000 bu corn. Through rates by lake and canal were steady at 71%c for corn and 814c for wheat to New York. Lake and rail rates were quoted at 9c for corn to New York, and 10%c for do to Boston. Rwil freights were quiet and nominally firm, on

the basis of 20c per 100 lbs for grain to New York, 18c for do to Philadelphia, and 17c to Baltimore, with 25c to Boston. GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official reort of the grain in store in this city on the even-

Wheat	ing of Saturday last an	June 8.	June 1.	June Q
No. 2 W W	Wheat-			
No. 2 red.	No. 2 W. W	*******		402
No. 3 winter tejected winter 1 636 1656 1, 286 No. 1 spring 16, 636 15, 286 No. 2 apring 244, 171 323, 432 No. 3 apring 44, 801 41, 726 20, 844 Rejected spring 111, 903 13, 117 22, 635 No. 1 hard spring 114, 234 161, 107 22, 133 No. 2 hard spring 270, 366 302, 356 94, 031 Total 700, 233 863, 705 818, 177 Cbyra— 21, 655 21, 695 No. 1 — 21, 655 21, 695 No. 1 — 21, 655 21, 695 No. 1 — 21, 655 21, 695 No. 2 — 601, 499 No. 2 — 602, 603 No. 2 — 603, 603 Total 1, 556, 751 1, 971, 789 No. 2 — 603, 603 Total 1, 556, 751 1, 971, 789 No. 2 — 603, 603 Total 1, 556, 751 1, 971, 789 No. 2 — 603, 603 Total 1, 556, 751 1, 971, 789 No. 2 — 603, 603 Total 1, 556, 751 1, 971, 789 No. 2 — 603, 603 Total 1, 556, 751 1, 971, 789 No. 2 — 603, 603 No. 2 — 603, 603 Total 1, 556, 751 1, 971, 789 No. 2 — 603, 603 Total 1, 51, 259 No. 1 — 603, 603 No. 2 — 603, 603 No. 2 — 604, 604 No. 2 —			965	2,780
Rejected winter 636 636 1, 248 No. 1 spring 16, 636 15, 256 1, 458 No. 2 spring 24, 487 13, 224, 482 640, 635 No. 2 spring 24, 801 41, 723 29, 844 640, 635 14, 723 29, 844 640, 635 14, 723 29, 844 640, 635 14, 723 29, 844 640, 635 14, 723 29, 844 640, 635 14, 723 14, 724				4, 252
No. 1 spring. 16,638 15,286 1,455. No. 2 spring. 244,171 329,442 640,632 No. 3 spring. 44,801 41,726 20,848 Rejected spring. 11,903 13,117 22,635 No. 3 spring. 114,234 161,107 22,133 No. 2 hard spring. 270,866 302,356 94,031 No. 2 hard spring. 270,866 302,356 94,031 Total. 700,233 863,705 818,177 Cbyra— 21,655 21,695 44,897 No. 1 hard spring. 210,456 21,695 21,695 44,031 Rejected. 414,624 46,434 46,44 61,434 46,44 61,434 46,44 61,434 46,44 61,434				
No. 2 spring. 244, 171 234, 246 640, 635 No. 3 spring. 40, 861 41, 723 20, 844 640, 631 No. 3 spring. 114, 938 13, 117 22, 655 No. 2 hard spring. 114, 234 161, 107 22, 135 No. 2 hard spring. 270, 366 392, 356 04, 631 Total. 700, 233 863, 705 818, 177 707 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100,			15, 296	1,453
No. 3 spring 40, 801 41, 723 26, 848 Rejected spring 11, 903 13, 117 23, 953 No. 1 hard spring 11, 4234 161, 107 72, 729 No. 1 hard spring 270, 866 302, 356 94, 631 No. 2 hard spring 270, 866 302, 356 94, 631 No. 2 hard spring 270, 866 302, 356 94, 631 No. 1 21, 655 21, 665 47, 830 24, 440, 617 No. 1 21, 645				640, 652
Rejected spring			41,726	26, 845
No. 2 hard spring. 114, 234 101, 107 22, 133 No. 2 hard spring. 270, 366 302, 356 34, 031 No. 2 hard spring. 270, 366 302, 356 34, 031 No. 2 hard spring. 270, 366 302, 356 34, 031 No. 2 hard spring. 270, 366 302, 356 388, 370 No. 2 hard spring. 270, 366 302, 367	Rejected spring	11,903	13, 117	23, 657
No. 2 hard spring. 270, 386 302, 356 94, 031 Total 700, 233 863, 705 818, 17: Total 21, 655 21, 665 704, 302 244, 037 Ro. 1 22, 601, 449 704, 302 2, 440, 037 Rejected 414, 94 486, 271 322, 118 No grade 782 782 38, 101 Yellow 9, 057 11, 677 12, 917 New mixed 40, 016 38, 104 47, 506 36, 004 Total 1, 556, 751 1, 971, 789 3, 900, 283 Mograde 6, 603 7, 470 47, 306 Total 151, 258 240, 453 Roye No. 2 103, 851 174, 964 188, 144 Total 151, 258 240, 453 Roye No. 2 103, 851 15, 382 10, 294 Total 151, 258 240, 453 28, 454 Total 151, 258 240, 453 28, 454 Total 511, 258 240, 453 28, 454 Total 512, 258 369 10, 382 10, 294 No. 2 102, 344, 347 Total 513, 258 46, 459 159, 325 No grade 523 100 770 Total 51, 259 64, 459 159, 325 No grade 523 646 88, 025 No grade 523 100 255, 646 58, 025 No 3 9, 860 10, 788 13, 383 New No. 3 9, 860 10, 788 13, 383 New No. 3 9, 860 10, 788 13, 383 Rejected 6 32, 341			******	726
Total 700, 233 863, 705 818, 177 Copyn				22, 133
Copra- C	No. 2 hard spring	270, 886	302, 356	94, 031
No. 1		700, 233	863,705	818, 177
No. 2		21,655	21,685	47,830
No grade				2,440,017
High mixed	Rejected	414,604	488, 251	232, 119
Yellow 9,057 11,972 15,918 New mixed. 44,944 63,318 294,963 New high mixed 34,194 63,75 299 36,064 Total 1,556,751 1,971,780 3,900,285 No. 2 108,851 174,964 48,645 Rejected 6,603 7,470 47,366 No. 2 white 40,804 58,014 43,234 No. 2 white 40,804 58,014 63,274 Rbe- 15,359 15,382 10,294 No. 1 15,359 15,382 10,294 No. 2 523 7,615 3,317 No grade 523 7,615 3,317 Total 51,259 64,459 159,323 No. 2 224,500 255,646 38,025 No. 3 9,860 10,786 38,03 No. 3 9,860 10,786 32,416	No grade			3,406
New mixed. 44,944 81,318 294,965 New high mixed 34,194 47,599 56,064 Total. 1,556,751 1,971,789 36,00,285 Oats- 103,851 174,964 188,144 No. 2. 103,851 174,964 188,144 Rejected 6,603 7,470 47,368 No. 2 white. 40,804 58,014 60,274 Total. 151,258 240,453 298,459 No. 1 15,359 15,382 10,294 No. 1 15,359 15,382 10,294 No. 2 23,569 41,392 144,947 Rejecteda. 8,808 7,615 3311 No grade. 523 100 70 Total. 51,259 64,459 159,322 Harriew- 80.2 254,500 253,646 38,025 No. 3 9,860 10,786 38,03 No. 3 9,860 10,786 38,03 82,946	High mixed	430,016		818,948
New high mixed 34. 194 47, 599 56, 694 Total 1,556, 751 1,971, 780 8, 909, 285 No. 2 108, 851 174, 994 47, 396 Rejected 6,603 7,470 47, 396 No. 2 white 40,804 58, 014 65, 274 Total 131, 258 240, 453 Rye— Total 15, 359 15, 382 10, 294 No. 1 15, 359 15, 382 10, 294 Rye— No. 1 52, 569 15, 382 10, 294 No. 2 32, 569 7, 613 3, 311 Total 51, 259 64, 459 18, 32, 316 Rograte— No. 2 24, 500 255, 646 88, 025 No. 3 9, 860 10, 786 19, 38, 38 No. 3 9, 860 10, 786 19, 38, 39 No. 3 9, 860 10, 786 38, 38, 38 New No. 3 9, 860 10, 786 38, 38, 38	Yellow	9,057		15, 918
Total 1,556,751 1,971,789 3,909,265 **Outs** No. 2 108,851 174,994 188,144 Rejected 6,603 7,470 47,396 No. 2 white 40,804 58,014 60,274 **Total 151,258 240,453 298,459 **Rye** No. 1 15,382 11,392 144,947 No. 2 25,569 41,392 144,947 Rejected 8,808 7,615 3,311 No grade 523 100 770 **Total 51,259 64,459 159,322 **Total 51,259 64,459 159,322 **Baries** No. 2 254,500 255,646 38,025 No. 2 254,500 255,646 38,025 No. 3 9,864 10,788 38,035		44,944		294, 963
Oatis Oatis No. 2 108,851 174,964 188,144 Rejected 6,603 7,470 47,368 No grade 46,454 88,014 60,273 Total 151,258 240,453 298,459 Rye 15,359 15,382 10,294 No. 1 15,359 15,382 10,294 No. 2 25,569 41,392 144,197 Rejecteda 8,808 7,615 3,311 No grade 523 100 70 Total 51,259 64,459 159,322 Bariete No. 2 254,500 255,646 38,025 New do 258,566 10,786 38,035 No. 3 9,860 10,786 38,035 New No. 3 38,03 82,416 Rejected 32,416 32,416	New high mixed	34, 194	47,599	56,064
No. 2 103, 931 174, 964 188, 144 Rejected 6, 603 7, 470 47, 306 No. grade 40, 804 58, 014 60, 274 Total. 151, 258 240, 453 298, 459 Rye— No. 1 15, 359 15, 382 10, 294 No. 2 2 32, 369 41, 392 144, 447 Rejected 8, 888 7, 615 3, 311 Total. 51, 259 64, 459 15, 321 Rogarde 529 100 770 Total. 51, 250 64, 459 159, 322 No. 2 24, 500 255, 646 88, 025 No. 2 24, 500 255, 646 88, 025 No. 3 9, 860 10, 786 19, 35, 368 No. 3 9, 860 10, 786 38, 33, 303 Rew No. 3 9, 860 10, 786 38, 33, 303 Regieted 52, 32, 416		1, 556, 751	1,971,789	3,909,265
Rejected 6, 603 7, 470 47, 396 No grade 40,804 58,014 60,274 No. 2 white 40,804 58,014 60,274 Total 151,258 240,453 298,459 No. 1 15,359 15,382 10,294 No. 2 32,569 41,392 144,947 Rejecteda 8,808 7,615 3,311 No grade 523 100 770 Total 51,259 64,459 159,325 No. 2 254,500 255,646 38,025 New do 255,566 10,786 38,035 No. 3 9,860 10,786 19,355 No. 3 3,803 82,416 32,416		108,851	174,984	186, 144
No. 2 white 40,804 58,014 60,273		6,603	7.470	47, 396
No. 2 white		*******		4, 645
Rys- Rys- 15, 359 15, 382 10, 294 No. 1. 15, 389 10, 294 144, 947 144, 947 Rejected. 8, 808 7, 615 7, 615 7, 7615 770 Total. 51, 259 64, 459 159, 322 88, 025 88, 025 88, 025 88, 025 88, 025 88, 025 88, 025 88, 325 8	No. 2 white	40,804	58,014	60, 274
No. 1. 15, 359 15, 382 10, 294 No. 2 32, 589 41, 392 144, 194 Rejected. 8, 808 7, 615 3, 311 No grade 523 100 Total. 51, 259 64, 459 159, 322 Haritu- No. 2 254, 500 255, 646 38, 025 New do 255, 646 38, 025 New do 10, 786 119, 355 New No. 3 9, 860 10, 786 38, 803 New No. 3 9, 860 10, 786 32, 416 Rejected. 32, 416		151, 258	240, 453	208, 459
No. 2 32, 589 41, 392 144, 947 Rejected. 8, 808 7, 615 3, 311 No grade. 523 100 770 Total. 51, 259 64, 459 159, 322 No. 2 254, 500 255, 646 38, 025 No. 3 9, 860 10, 786 19, 355 No. No. 3 9, 860 10, 786 19, 355 No. No. 3 9, 860 225, 466 32, 416 Rejected. 32, 416		15, 359	15, 382	10, 294
Rejected 8,808 7,615 3,311 No grade 523 1,05 770 Total 51,259 64,459 159,325 Bariete No. 2 254,500 235,646 38,025 New do 254,500 10,786 38,035 No. 3 9,860 10,786 19,355 New No. 3 38,03 860 25,466 Rejected 32,416 32,416				
No grade 528 100 770 Total 51,259 64,459 159,322 Bartev— 254,500 255,646 38,025 New do 255,566 10,786 19,355 New No. 3 9,860 10,786 19,355 New No. 3 3,938 Rejected 32,416		8,808		
Barlete 38,025 No. 2. 254,500 253,646 38,025 New do. 254,500 10,786 10,786 No. 3. 9,860 10,786 10,335 New No. 3. 3,803 86,802 32,416 Rejected. 32,416 32,416	No grade	523		770
No. 2. 254,500 255,646 38,025 No. 3. 9,850 10,786 19,355 New No. 3. 3,938 Rejected 32,418		51, 259	64, 459	159, 322
No. 3. 9.860 10.786 19.355 New No. 3 . 3.803 Rejected . 32,416	No. 2		255, 646	
New No. 3		0.000	10 700	
Rejected 32,416				

.... 18, 266 20, 668 4, 719 7, 850 Total of all kinds in store, 2, 746, 846 bu. These figures show a decrease during last week of 163, 472 bu wheat, 415,038 bu corn, 89,105 bu oats, 13,200 bu rye, 7,605 bu barley. Total decrease. 688, 510 bu. The above noted quantities of hard wheat include 105, 203 bu No. 1 Min-

	The following were the stocks of whe	at in Mil-
П	waukee:	
1	June 10,	June 11,
1	1878.	1877.
1	No. 1 spring hard 10,244	4, 405
-	No. 1 spring regular	22,652
-	No. 2 spring regular 78, 697	662,012
- 1	No. 3 spring regular 51, 116	112,790
1	Rejected 2,409	27,657
-	Special bin139,516	40,621
	Total393, 949	870, 143
1	Also, 55, 742 bu corn, 14, 779 bu oats, 373, 544 and 13, 469 bu rye.	bu barley,
2-1	THE NAME AVOID AMBREDIAN	

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

June 11. — Receipts: Flour, 9,747 brls; wheat, 133,500 bu; corn. 246,862 bu; oats, 43,815 bu; corn-meal, 1.072 pkgs; rye, 2,686 bu; barley, 11,-450 bu; mait. 7,036 bu; pork. 856 pkgs; beef, 778 pkgs; cut meats. 1,789 pkgs; lard. 2,718 pkrs; whisky, 713 brls.

Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 4,300 brls;

wheat, 69,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 33,000 BARLEY PROSPECTS. Mr. Lawder, the well-known agricultural anthority of Canada, writes that returns from nearly all the principal barley producing counties of Ontario show a large decrease in acreage from last year, varying from "small breadth sown" up to "same as last year"; and where the deficiency is estimated, it is placed at from 12 up to 70 per cent. Twenty returns of this description show an aver-Twenty returns of this description show an average decrease of 36 per cent.

A careful consideration of all the preceding returns seems to indicate that the acreage under barley in 1878 is about 40 per cent less than in 1877; the yield likely to be about same as last

year; probable deficiency in acreage, 140,000 acres, and in yield about 4,000,000 bu. The decrease in acreage of barley appears to be balanced by increase in acreage of fall and spring wheat; and keeping in view the usual proportion in which fail and spring wheat are produced in those counties which last was recorded. counties which last year produced as much barley, it may be assumed that the increase in acreage of fall wheat is 40,000 acres, and in spring wheat

100,000 acres.

The Milwaukee house of William Young & Co. is reported to have received some 354 returns from the Northwestern States, the majority of which indicate a largely diminished acreage. GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs June 11: J. W. Truby, 2 cases of musical instruments; the Root & Sons Music Company, 4 cases of musical instruments; G. A. DeWilde, 19 casks of wine; M. Wright & Co., 1 case of needles. Collection, \$1,159.95. PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were fairly active in the aggregate, and irregularly weak. Liverpool was quoted ed the per 112 libs higher on meats, but the receipts of hogs here were very large, accompanied by lower prices, and that brought out free offerings of product from parties who did not believe that quotations can be sustained with such an influx of the raw material.

MESS PORKE—WAS fairly active, but rather weak, declining 22½ per bri from the closing prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 70 bris spot at \$9.00; 730 bris seller June at \$9.0090.02½; 7,000 bris seller June at \$9.0090.02½; 7,000 bris seller June at \$9.00460.02½ 7,000 bris seller June at \$9.00460.02½; 7,000 bris seller June; \$8.857½; 90.00; 730 bris The market closed duil at \$8.8068.00 cash; \$8.8068.82½ seller June; \$8.8568.83½ seller June; \$8.8568.85% seller June; \$8.85688.85% seller June; \$8.856888 selle

generally unchanged, and there was a less active demand from exporters with a moderate business in the changing of local futures. Sales were reported of 220 boxes shoulders at 4c; 100 boxes short clears on private terms; 920,000 hs short ribs at \$4,7564.80 seller July and \$4,8564.00 for August; 550 tos weet-pickied hams at \$60,000 hs for August; 550 tos weet-pickied hams at \$60,000 hs principle glows at closing price per 100 hs on the principle glows at closing price ders. Short L. and sh. Short ders. Short der

BREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR—Was dull and unchanged. Shippers were not in the market, and local buyers took little, but holders did not quote a fleciline. We note that 200 bris of new flour are expected to arrive from St. Louis today. Sales were reported of 1,250 bris spring extras at \$4.7565.75; 65 bris do at \$4.20; and 50 bris rye flour at \$2.90. Total, 1,365 bris. The following was about the range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of white winters, \$5.50/26.75; fair to good brands of white winters, \$5.50/26.75; fair to good brands of white winters, \$5.50/26.25; good to choice red winters, \$5.00 \$5.50; prime to choice springs, \$5.0025.25; poor to fair springs, \$4.0004.50; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$5.50/26.00; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$5.50/26.00; patent springs, \$6.0037.00; low grades, \$5.003.75.

Bran—Was more active and steady at the improvement of Monday. Sale was reported of 100 tons at \$0.0000.25 per ton on track, and free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 10 tons at \$11.00 and 10 tons at \$0.75 per ton.

Singra—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$0.75.

Conn-Mkal—Sale was made of 50 tons at \$15.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was less active and easier. The market BREADSTUFFS.

ton on track.

WHEAT—Was less active and easier. The market

SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$13.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was less active and easier. The market was firm early, advancing about Mc, but receded to Moray for July deliver, while spot closed at about the same figure as the previous afternoon. Liverpool reported a fair demand with more firmness in cargoes, but the Suropean countries of the control of the co

for August.

Mess Pork—11,000 bris at \$8.85 for July, \$9.00@9.05
for August, and \$9.37% for September.

LATER.

Mess pork was lower under free offerings, with sales
of 5.000 bris at \$8,75@8.00 for July; \$8.02%@9.05 for August.

Lard was easier. Sales 250 tos seller July at \$8.70.

Sweet pickled hams—200 tos, averaging 18 lbs, a

Lard was easier. Sales 250 tos seller July at \$8.70.
Sweet pickled ham=200 tos, averaging 18 lbs, at 75c, and do, 16 lbs, at 8c.
Wheat was active at 145c, 25d for July, closing at 944c. June closed at 185c, 25d for July, closing at 944c. June closed at 185c, 25d for July, closing at 184c, 25d for July sold at 1875c, 25d for, and closed at 375c, 375c, 25d for, and closed at 375c, 375c, and 48, 000 but even to Buffalo by team at 25c, and 48, 000 but even to Sarola.

Last Call.

Mess pork was active, closing lower, at \$8, 705c, 775c, and 18, 8, 825c, 25d, 85 for August, and \$9, 0006, 225c, and 18, 8, 825c, 25d, 85 for August, and \$9, 0006, 70 for July, 38, 825c, 2025c, for August, and \$6, 775c, 25d, 87 for August, 36, 77 for July, 31, 87 for August, 31, 750 to st \$6, 70 for July, 34, 80 for August, and \$4, 925c, for September, also, 100, 000 hs shoulders at \$3, 90 for August and \$4, 00 for September, also, 100, 000 hs shoulders at \$3, 90 for August and \$4, 00 for September.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORM—Was in moderate request at the subjoined quotations. The market is said to be somewhat
steadier in consequence of the reports concerning the
new crop. In some sections the cool, wet weather has
hurt the broom-corp, making it necessary for the
farmers to replant, especially in New York. Some people think the crop altogether will not exceed that of
last year. We quote: Strictly green hurl, 5466c; redtipped do, 4465c; green brush that will work itself. Se
54c; red and red-tipped do. 34644c; inferior, 36334c; crooked, 3@4c.
BUTTER—There was a good local and shipping demand, buyers taking hold with apparent confidence.
The outward movement continues liberal, last week's
shipments exceeding the receipts by nearly 100, 000 bt,
and as the stocks now in store here are of moderate

and as the stock how is store here are of moderate proportions holders have taken a frimer position. Under a liberal export movement the Kastern market, too, has developed a figure tone, and it now looks as though bottom figures had been reached, for the present at least. We quote: Choice to fancy creamery, 156:18c; good to choice dairy, 126:14c; medium, 96:11c; inferior treatment, 5624. common, 5@8c.

BAGGING—For grain bags there is a fair inquiry, and

least. We quote: Choice to fancy creamery, 15618c; good to choice dairy. 12614c; medium, 9611c; inferior to common, 5685c.

BAGGING—For grain bags there is a fair inquiry, and the quoted prices are firmly sustained. Other lines remain quiet and nominally steady. Quotations are as follows: Stark. 24c; Brighton A. 23c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Greek, 194c; American, 19c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bn, 18615c; cunnics, single, 14615c; double, 23624c.

HULD and the price of the common brick have always and the common brick have always at the common brick, 1876, 00; preased brick, 313.00415, 00; line, in bulk, 60c per bri; do in barrels, 75c; Chicago Portland cemens, 83.00 per bri; Utica, Akron, Baffaio, and Miswausee cement, 81.506.

1.75: Louisville, 81.75892.00 per bri; pattering hair. 20c per bu; Michikan succo, 81.50-81.75 per bri.

20c per bu; Michikan succo, 81.50-81.75 per bri.

1.75: Louisville, 81.75892.00 per bri; pattering hair. 20c per bu; Michikan succo, 81.50-81.75 per bri.

20c per bu

684c.
Siturs—California sugar-losf drips, 45648c; California silver drips, 32635c; good sugar-house sirup, 33640c; extra do, 42645c. New Orleans moisses, choice new, 48630c; do, prime, 44648c; good, 35638c; common, 28630c; common moisses, 39639c; black strategistics—Alispice, 18618fe; cloves, 42645c; cassia, 24625c; pepper, 154618c; nutmega, No. 1, 90605c; Caicutta ginger, 869c.
No.1-True Blue, 54c; German mottled, 54c; Blue Lily, 54c; White Lily, 54c; White Rose, 54c; Pach Blossom, 64c; Savon Imperial, 54c. No. 1—170 to 10. S. 10. White itoes, 54c; Peach Blossom, 64c; Savon Impered to 10. State of the 10. State of Pid Tin-Large.

Solder-No. 1, 14c: extra, 16c.
Leap-Pig, 46:5c per lb, according to quantity; bar,
64c; lead pipe, 6c.
Corres-Bottoms, 28c; sheathing copper, tinned, 28c;
planished do, 34c: do cut to sizes, 36c.
SHEET ZINO-65:647c.
SHEET 18ON-NO. 24. 3c rates: Russia fron, Nos. 9
to 12, 13c: American planished A, 104cc. B, 94cc;
galvanized fron No. 28, 14c, with discount of 40 per
cent.

to 12, 13c: American planished A, 10%c: B, 9%c: galvanised fron No. 28, 14c, with discount of 40 per cent.

Bar Inon-Common, \$1.0022.00.

Wire-Nos. 1 to 4, 9c: 5 to 9, 10c: 10 to 11, 11c: 12, 11%c: 18 and 14, 12%c: 15 and 16, 14c: 17, 15c: 18, 16c; 19, 19c: 20, 20c. Discount of 45 per cent. Fence wire, large or small quantities, 4%c.

NALLS-Were quoted at \$2.25 rates.

OILS-Met with a very fair inquiry, and the market maintained the swady tone for some time past characterizing it. Primes range as follows: Carbon, 110 degrees test. 12%c; for Silnois, legal test, 150 degr., 16%c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 20%c; Miningan, legal test, 24%c; Etalias. 21st sextra winter lard oil, 6%c; No. 2, 25 sextra winter lard oil, 6%c; No. 3, 59c; No. 2, 59c; timesect araw. 60c; bolied, 6%c; 5bri lots 10 less); whale. Winter bleached, 6%c; aperm. \$1.60; neasheoot oil, strictly pure, \$1.60; septerm. \$1.60; neasheot oil, strictly pure, \$1.60; septerm. \$1.60; neasheot oil, strictly pure, \$1.60; septerm. \$1.60; septer

deg., 13c; Bass, 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced. 28 deg., 25c.

PAINTS—Have remained comparatively quiet, and have been steady in price. Quotations are as follows: White-lead, strictly pure, 35c; do fancy brands, 65c 74c; French sinc, red seal, 105c; do sneep brands, 65c POTATOES—New were pienty, and in only fair local request at \$1.75c2.25 per brl. Old peachblows were alow at 50c per bu.

POULTRY—Chickens were in moderate supply and steady at \$2.00c2.50 per doz. Springs were quoted at \$1.75c2.30 per doz. Turkeys were duil at 667c per lb.

POULTIS: — Chickens were in moderate supply and steady at \$2,000±, 30 per doz. Springs were quoted at \$1,75\text{0}2.50 per doz. Springs were quoted at \$1,75\text{0}2.50 per doz. Turkeys were duil at 0\text{0}7\text{cpr} er ib.

SEEDS—Were duil at the following range of prices: Timothy, \$1,15\text{0}1.50; clover, \$4,000\text{0}4.25; flax. \$1.20 \text{0}61.25; Hungarian, \$0\text{0}7\text{0}50; millet, \$0\text{0}7\text{0}2. \$1.20; Hungarian, \$0\text{0}7\text{0}50; millet, \$0\text{0}7\text{0}2. \$1.20; Ashton, \$3,000\text{0}3.50 per sack.

\$1,20; dairy, with bags, \$2.50; dairy, without bags, \$3.00; Ashton, \$3,000\text{0}3.50 per sack.

TEAS—A moderate order business is doing at steady and unchanged prices. Below are the quotations: Gryptomerate order business is doing at steady and unchanged prices. Below are the quotations: Gryptomerate order business is doing at steady and unchanged prices. Below are the quotations: Gryptomerate order business is doing at steady and unchanged prices. Below are the quotations: Gryptomerate order business is doing at steady and unchanged prices. Below are the quotations: Gryptomerate order business is doing at steady and unchanged prices. Below are the quotations: Gryptomerate order business is doing at steady and unchanged prices. Below are the quotations: Gryptomerate order business is doing at steady and unchanged prices. Below are the quotation of the gryptomerate order business is doing at steady and unchanged prices. Below are the quotation of the gryptomerate order business. Gryptomerate order business is doing at steady and unchanged prices. Below are the quotation of the gryptomerate order business. Gry

LIVE STOCK

6,458 58,019 37,697 591 785

ciuded in yesterday's reccipts were eight car-loads of choice, corn-fed Montana cattle. They were fed by G. 8. Chadwic, of Malvern, Ia., and were on sale by Rosen-baum, Bass & Co.

cluded in yesterday's receipts were eight car-loads of choice, corn-fed Montans cattle. They were fed by G. S. Chadwic, of Malvern, Ia., and were on sale by Rosenbaum, Hass & Co.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 400
lbs and unwards.

Good Beeves—File. 12, 120 to 1, 400 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 300 lbs.

Medium Grades—steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 300 lbs.

Medium Grades—steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 105 to 1, 200 lbs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1, 100 lbs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1, 100 lbs.

Butchers' Stock—Romon cattle, weighing 700
to 1, 500 lbs.

Inferior—Light santhin cows, helfers, stags.

Texas—Through cattle.

Yeals—Per 100 lbs (natives).

Zo. 4. 255 34. 112 425
30. 1340 34.83 10. 153 34.25
17. 1224 425 34. 1112 425
30. 1285 4.40 34. 115. 415
16. 1407 4.40 17. 1242 425
31. 140 4.55 35. 120 4.25
31. 140 4.55 35. 120 3. 123 4.00
31. 33. 930 3.85
32. 930 3.85
33. 930 3.85
34. 100 2.85 18. 1293 4.00
35. 930 3.85
36. 100 2.85 18. 1293 4.00
37. 17. 1.173 4.30 17. 1.307 4.85
38. 930 3.85
39. 1.300 2.85 18. 1.200 2.754
30. 1.30 4.87 5.55
30. 1.30 1.73 5.55
30. 1.30 1.50 4.55
30. 1.40 4.87 5.50 30. 1.316 4.50
40. 949 3.87 5.65
30. 1.30 1.50 4.57
30. 1.31 1.72 4.30 17. 1.307
4.85
30. 1.40 4.87 5.50 30. 1.316 4.50
40. 949 3.87 5.11 1.35 4.50
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40. 949 3.87

GS 225 for light, to \$3. 1043, 385 for mixed packing bors and to \$3. 20463. 40 for good to choice heavy shipping lots.

No. An. Price. Ro. An. Price. No. An. Price. GS 225 St. 255 St. 256 St

mand.

WATERTOWN, June 11.—BERF CATTLE—Beccipta,
1.367; a few loads of cattle sold at fair prices; large
supply Western; decline about 4c live weight; sales of
choice at 50.7066.75; extra. 57.0068.27; first quality,
56.0066.50; second, 56.0065.50; third, 4.0066.50.
187. LAND LAND—Reccipta, 1,377; supply larger
than 187. LAND—Reccipta, 1,376.37; supply larger
than 187. LOUIS.

St. L

mand: few buvers on hand; prices on a anado to this day a week ago.

Hoos-Receipts to-day, 880 head; Yorkers, \$3.600

3.70; Philadelphias, \$3.809,383.

Surger-Receipts to-day, 5,700 head; selling at \$3.50

64.40; market closed weak.

The receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles for the week ending June 8 and since Jan. 1, 1878, Asignments—
Lumber, m ft.....12,055 14,483 222,496 194,337
Shingles m No... 1,841 4,947 47,760 75,040
The cargo market was quiet yesterday, and steady.
The offering were small, and most of the yard buyers were occubied in removing from the docks and assorting the lumber bounds the most of the yard buyers.

Sales: Schr Atna, from Oconto, 250,000 ft mill-run strips and boards, at \$12.25; 45,000 lath at \$1.25. Cargo schr Skidmore, from Pentwater, 1,500,000 medium shincies, at \$1.95.

The yard market was steady and moderately active. Some dealers are not doing much, while others report a fair trade. Green dimension is firm at \$10.00. Quotations:

DRY GOODS.

There is nothing new to be said in connection with the market for domestic dry-goods. Quiet still prevails in all departments, nor has anything occurred to disturb the steadiness of values. The weather has continued wet and unseasonably cool, the effect of which has been to rotard the distribution of summer fabrics, but the general movement is quite up to the average of past years at a like period, and is in excess of last season. As to the future of values, there can be little doubt that the tendency in cotton gooes is to greater from eas. The well-known moderate character of supplies, the enhanced cost of the raw material, and the prospects of a general revival of trade further along in the season, warrant the expectation of a pretty general advance in prices.

Advance in prices.

New York, June 11.—Package trade continues light, and business quict with jobbers; cotton goods in light request, but fairly steady; crain-bags in good demand; leading makes sold shead; prints dull; dress giarhams quiet; fancy cassimeres inoving acowiy; Rentucky jeans in better demand; beavers dull.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Lard, 35s 6d. LIVERPOOL, June 11-1:30 p. m.-Lard, Ses. Rest unchanged. Liverpool, June 11—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs steady. Wheat—Spring, 8s 11d@9s 7d. Corn—New, 23s 3d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 11-4:30 p.m.-Unchanged. Weath-

LIVERPOOL, June 11—4:30 p.m.—Unchanged. Weather cold and stormly.

LONDON, June 11.—LIVERPOOL.—Wheat in fair demand; California club, 10s 11d@11s 3d; do white, 10s 26de10s 11d, spring, us 3d@9s 10d. Corn, 23s 3d. Cargoes of coast.—Wheat firmer; fair average No. 2 spring, 4ds. Corn weak; fair average American mixed, 2ds. Cargoes on passage—wheat firm; corn quiet. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month. 42s ed. Country markets for wheat—English a shade easier; French a shade easier. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 30,000 to 35,000 quarters. Number of cargoes on saie off the coast: wheat, between 35 and 40; corn, between 30 and 35. Weather in English stormly.

England stormy.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. LIVERPOOL, Jude 11-11:30 a. m.-FLOUR-No. 1, 25s; No. 2, 23s 6d. GRAIN-Whest-Winter, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 10s 10d; spring, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 10d; white, No. 1, 9 No. 2, 10s 5d; club, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 8s 10d. —New, No. 1, 23s 6d; No. 2, 23s 5d; old, No.

No. 2, 168 Sd; club, No. 1, 118 26; No. 2, 28 104. Corn-New, No. 1, 23s 6d; No. 2, 27s 5d; Old, No. 1, 27s 9d; No. 2, 27s 5d.

Provisions—Pork, 42s 6d. Lard, 33s 6d.

Liverpoot, June 11.—Corron—Unchanged.

Breadstuffs—No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring wheat, 8s 11d@s 7d. New Western corn, 23s 3d. LAED-36s. CHEESE-48s LONDON, June 11.—LINSEED OIL-28s 6d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-23 6d.
ANTWERP, June 11. -PETROLEUM-259 0d. AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuse.

New York, June 11.—Grain—Wheat less active and quoted lower; sales 315,000 bu, of which about 219,000 bu for early delivery, including 32,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota spring at \$1.15@1.16: 24,000 bu Minnesota at \$1.16: 8,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring at \$1.124: 18,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at \$1.128.

1.134: 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, July option, at \$1.164: 8,000 ungraded Chicago spring at \$1.128.

A fairly active inovement is reported in corn at a further reduction of 14c per bu; export demand; sales 558, bu, of which 28,900 bu for early delivery, including June ungraded; steamer-mixed, 40,000 bu at 4364334c; do July, 16,000 bu at 444c; do Aurust, 48,000 bu at 4536434c; white Western at 53c. Rye in good request and firmer: 2,500 bu No. 2 Western sold in lots at 64@345c; 17.500 bu do to arrive, first half of July, at 64c; 8,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee at 6514c. Oats active and firmer, but closed tamely; demand mainly for home trade account; sales, 153,000 bu, including white Western 16,100 bu at 316364c; mixed Western, 22,000 bu at 2936314c; No. 2 Chicago, 38,000 bu at 316314c; No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at 31146214c.

ou, including white western 16,100 bu at 316986c; mixed Western, 22,000 bu at 3946218(c; No. 2 Chicago, 38,000 bu at 3169314c; No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at 3146314c.

Provisions—Mess pork less active for early delivery; sales 350 bris at \$10,00010.30; 150 bris family, mess soid at \$9.75210.00; for forward delivery here Western mess in moderate request with June option quoted nominal July, 8,8569.00; August, \$8.95; September, \$10.0560, 0.10; October, November, and December, nominal ales 1,250 bris July at \$9.05610.00; 750 bris August at \$9.95. Bacon moderately sought after; Western long clear, \$5.2565.374; do short clear, \$7.2567.20; september, \$7.2567.20; colored at \$7.4667.55. Beef quoted steady on a limited business.

FREIGHTS—Grain movement quite liberal: for Liver-pool, engagements by steam, 8,000 bu grain at 814d per 60 lbs.

pool, engagements by steam, 8,000 bu grain at 8)4d per colbs.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, June 11.—Corrox—Quiet at 111/61115/c: futures steady; June, 11.48c: July, 11.63c; August, 11.68c; September, 11.42c; October, 11.21c; November, 11.07811.08c: December, 11.08c; September, 11.18c; Live, 11.28c; November, 11.07811.08c; Per Corrox—Research 11.08c; Per Corrox—Research 11.28c; Per Corrox—Middling, 10.20c; Per Corrox—Middling To the Western Associated Press.

SHIPMENTS-Flour, 5,000 bris: wheat 6,000 bu; corn,

market firm: supera. \$3.50: XX. \$4.25: XXX. \$4.20 \$3.5754: high grades, \$5.5022, 1294 GRAIN-Corn in fair demand at 31255c. *Vats dull and lower: 3343715c. CORS-MRAIL-Quiet at \$2.46. HAY-Market dull; quoted firmer at \$12.50; choice \$14.00. HAY-Market duit duosed armer at \$12.50; choica, 14.00. Phovisions—Pork firm; held at \$10.22610.50. Leri carce and firm; tierce, 767%c; kegs, 75.67%c. Bulk carte and firm; shoulders, 5%c; no sides. Bacon carce; firm; shoulders, 5%c; cuear rib, 5%c; clear, 2.62%c. Hams, 5%610%c. Waters—Firm; rectified, \$1.0461.03. (GROCKHES—Coffee—Market dull; Rio carces, or tinary to prime, 14%617%c in gold. Surar sule; sommon to good common, 666%c; fair to fully far. 367%c; prime to choice, 75.68%c; yellow ciarland subject. Molasses quiet; common, 20623c; fair, 25.88c., Ilice steady at 667c.

Bran—Firm at 63c.

PHILADELPHIA.

BRAN-Firm at 60s.

PHILADELPHIA. Ph. June 11.-Flour-Quiet, but steady and unchanged. Ph. June 11.-Flour-Quiet, but steady and unchanged and unchanged. Cora quies and unchanged; steady. Oats steady and unchanged. Rous-Steady and Rous-Steady and Rous-Steady and Rous-Steady and Rous-Steady and Rous-Steady and Rous-Stead

OOD DIE: OALS. 2.000 DU.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 40.000 bu; corn, 40.000 bu; corn, 1.000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., June 11-4 p. m.—Grain—Wheat dull; amber Michigan, July, 51.034; August, 51.03; No. 2 red winter, July, 51.00; rejected, 70c. Corn dull; No. 2, July, 404c; rejected, 304c.

BALTIMORE. June 11.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS - 200 Du rye. Cincinnati.

Cincinnati. O., June 11.—Cotton—Good demand at full prices: 1134c.

FLOUR-Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive; red. 980@\$1.03. Corn dull at 41642c. Oats quiet at 200_23c. Kye steady. with a fair demand at 55.6.5c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVESIONS—Pork duil; held at \$9.50. Lard—pamand fair and brices higher: current make, \$9.75 bits \$8.80 asked; kettle, \$7.2569.7.5. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders, \$4.1064.25; short ribs, \$3.50 cast. \$5.10 buyer June; short clear, \$5.376. Boon dulls \$4.75; shoulders, \$5.623463.75; short clear, \$5.87946.000.

8.00. WHISKY—Good demand at \$1.03. BUTTER—Quiet. LINSEED OIL—Firmer, but not quotably higher; 55 & 57c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE. June 11.—COTTON—Firm: 11c.

FLOUR—Market dult: extra. \$3.2603.50: family.

\$5.00x—Who. \$4.2003.00: famcy. \$3.5004.00.

Green—Who. \$4.2003.00: famcy. \$3.5004.00.

Green—Who. \$4.2003.00: famcy. \$4.5004.00.

Green—Who. \$4.2003.00: famcy. \$4.5004.00.

Green—Who. \$4.2003.00: family.

white, \$5.00.

Corrada ke demand: white, \$50: mixed. \$6.

kye—Market dull at \$50.

Phovisions—Pork—Market dull at \$0.000.50. Leaf quiet; choice leaf tierce, 8c: do kegs. \$46:600.50. Entimeats—Market entire; shoulders. \$46: clear ribs. \$46: 540: size ribs. \$46: clear ribs. \$46: 660. Hams—Sugar-cured, \$46:000.

Whisky—Active at \$1.03. MILWAUKEE, June 11.-Flour-Quiet and un-Milwauker, June 11.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Whest firm; opened 1/c higher; closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, 81.06; No. 1 Milwaukee, 10.00; No. 1 Milwaukee, 10.00; No. 2 Milwaukee, 10.0

changol.
Gnark-Wheat quiet; \$1.00; July, 236030. Corn steady at 366384c. Oats quiet at 24628c. Rye, 500

Pnovisions—Quiet and unchanged. Hoos—Quiet at \$3.2023.30; receipts, 4,000 head. BOSTON, June 11.—FLOUR—Good demand.
GRAIN—Core firm and steady; mixed and yellow, 403
2c. Oats unchanged. DETROIT. Mich., June 11.—Flour-Dull. (Marks—Wheat in fair demand; extra, \$1.1501.186; under, \$1.08.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

11. -GRAIN-Entirely neglected; quotations nominally without change.

CANAL PRESONTS—Dull and unchanged. OSWEGO, June 11.—GRAIN—No. 1 Milwankee club wheat, \$1.15. High mixed Toledo corn. 48c.
PRORIA, June 11.—High wixes—Firm; sales 150 bris at \$1.03%

PETROLEUM. weak at \$1.12½ bid; shipmenta, ..., 000 bris, averaging 27,000; transactions, 30,000.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 11.—Corrow—Firm; sales, 400 bales; ordinary, 9%c; good ordinary, 0%c; low middling, 11%c; good middling, 11%c; good middling, 12c; receipta, net, 456 bales; gross, 1,238; exports to Great Britain, 1,331; stock, 55,636.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, June 11.-SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE

GOOSE ISLAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 9.—You will oblige a good many unfortunate citizens and taxpayers of that portion of Chicago cailed Goose Island by inserting in your journal the shameful way in which we are treated by the city authorities. which we are treated by the city authorities. They allow horses, cows, hogs, and all other animals to run at large through the public streets might and day, thereby endangering life and property. Now, is there no remedy for this outrage, or is there a pound-keeper for the North Side, and if so, why don't the proper authorities see to it that he performs his duty, or get some one in his place who will?

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

A Test for the Capacity of Cows.

A Commission has been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to examine and report on the merits of a system which undertakes to determine in advance the probable yield of milk of cows, by certain marks upon the animals. The marks are chiefly in respect to the disposition and mode of growth of the hair near the udder, and a prediction can be made with certainty, it is said, as to whether the future cow wil be a large producer of milk if the observation is made on the young calf, even shortly after birth. The discoverer of this peculiarity was a French stock-raiser, M. Francis Guenon; he first promulgated it about forty years ago. Since then the theory has found iayor with several French Agricultural Societies; M. Guenon has received medals and pecuniary rewards, and many stock-raisers in Europe are said to base their estimates of the value of establishment of the system will be tried in Pennsylvania is, first to have the State Commissioners inspect the marks on a series of cows in several stables, and make a record of the indications without communicating any facts that they observe to the owners of the animals. These records are to be sent to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. The owners of the cows will make statistical records of the policy of the said them also to the State Board. The two sets of records will then be compared and reported upon. Some of this work has already been done, and it is said that 95 per cent of the opinions formed by escutcheon observation have, so far, proved correct.

An Autograph of Kean's.

Ran Autograph of Kean's.

Bedson Frombler's London Letter.

In Endell street, out of Oxford street, is a second-hand book-stail. In the window I saw an autographic letter of Charlotte Bronte, labeled, price 4 shillings. A scrap-book, price 10 shillings, had, among other things, a letter of Edmund Kean's, which I copied, as follows:

Panion or the Ran Bull, 6 o'clock.—Sta: Your puffy Mackready can play for you this evening, for I am dammed if you get any play out of me, this insufferable conceit galls me. An agiy awah, Yours in rage,

I think I'll buy that book.

MISCELLANEOUS. Dr. JAMES, PRIVATE DISPENSABY.

204 Washington St., Chicago, III. It is well known Dr. James for the past 26 years has stood as the head of the profession. In the treatment of all special and edvanied disseases that require immediate attention. A box, as the million, explaining who should marry? Why not? Only 16 cents to prepay postage. Call or writes; Dr. James has 8 remained and parform, one patient never meets another. Ledder requiring the most editional extention, home and board accommutate. Ourselfastic catention, home and board accommutate. Dr. James is 69 years 67 age. MARINE

The New Ins Burst

And Another Co Wage

The Insurance on Other Nautica Inter BUFFA

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1 er; 25 cents per ton from Milwankee. Charters mad
45 cents; merchandise and
cents; pig iron from Cle cents; coal from Cleveland Clearances for twenty-form.—Props China. Duluth, disc, Scotia, twenty tons low, Chicago; schrs Flying 1, 150 tons coal, Chicago; der, Ashtabula; barges Leader, Jupiter, Troy, Bay Chicago.

det, Jupiter, Troy, Bay Chicago.
Vessels passing Port Colt eight hours ending 6 p. m. Props Celtic, Hamilton to Treal to Duluth: Enterpr bashere; Lincoln, Kingstrence, Ogdensburg to Chica Toronto to Port Burwell; Claveland; G. M. Neelo Bismarck, Kingston to Gratar, Niagara, Kingston to fer and Herbert Dudley, Mary, Port Stanley, no or to to Buffalo; M. F. Merr Flora Carwith and Queen. Black River: Kate Kelly, Clevenleigh and Jennie W. Nevada, Fair Haven to Toleast River: Kate Kelly, Clevenleigh and Jennie W. Nevada, Fair Haven to Toleast River: Kate Kelly, Clevenleigh and Jennie W. Nevada, Fair Haven to Toleast River: Kate Kelly, Clevenleigh and Jennie W. Nevada, Fair Haven to Toleast River: Kate Kelly, Clevenleigh and Jennie W. Nevada, Fair Haven to Toleast River: Kate Kelly, Clevenleigh and Jennie W. Nevada, Fair Haven to Toleast River: Lake Kelly, Clevenleigh River: Kate Kelly, Clevenleigh River: River River: ANOTHER INSURA

Still another marine instrated yesterday, and the pool on grain cargoes tha now in the way of risks, a vigorous composition is a otherwise be. It was said opened the ball by writing \$100. The ruction c is said the Messrs. If and Chicago, had person Phenix Company accepted western National, of M. jected to, and finally refu a member of the pool, k. Hence the war. It is als which enhance about all Milwadkee, or, at least, offered to the pool of seve the Marine Insurance Unibut on account of their were declined.

The rates made by the M. cents per \$100 on steam cents on easi craft to had straight, with a liability apperhaps a nickel, before to Some of the local agents a meeting and arranging mutually satisfactory to a is said the Mesers. 1 out will not go below a fig-THE BURNED

Additional reports from the prop Montgomery and corn-meal, broom-corn, a gating a value of about \$5 and yesterday the insurisks on either or both w On the cargo was placed to National Lloyds, \$1,000; Marine Insurance Union panies), \$7,175; Phonix L. B. Fortier, of Buffalo, risk of \$1,400 on the of \$15.175. Capt. Ny the propeller, has \$5,000 in the Manbatan and Capt. John Pridgeos
the following policies cov
Central, \$2,500; Security
Providence Washington
Fund (San Francisco), \$2
with L. B. Fortier, makin
The whole insurance o
\$37,675, providing the atand they come from relial
The Montgomery, the
registered valuation of \$
Capt. Nyman refused an
last winter. No efforts
bart of the corn that we
sidered too much damage
Yesterday's Detroit Pr
following: "Immediatel
propeller was burned, C
hunting up a boat to take
terday he was negotiativessels, among them the
in ordinary at this port, f
000 cash. He states that
soon as he possibly can."

PORT HURON, Mich.,
Jay Gould, Sanilac, Jame
R. J. Hackett and consort
James Couch, Charles Ci
Ralston, and Donaldson,
Up-Props Portage, An Up-Props Portage. An consort, Salina and barge Saveland, Parana, I. Montgomery, Marengo, Wind-Northeast, gent Pour Hunon, J une 13 Props Yosemite, Quebec sort; schrs Henry P. Bolivia, New London, A. Down-Props Newburg leiope with R. B. Hayes, John Burt, Philadeiphias Scott, A. A. Turner and t Emma C. Hutchinson, S. ter B. Allen, Niagara Ng L. Andrews, Havana, It West, Harvey Bissell, R. Louisa, Senator, Netti Kitchen.

Lumber. ft.... The shipments for t

Lumber
Lath
Lath
Lath
Baingles
Staves
Hoops
Sait, No. barrels.
Sait, No. barrels.
The shipments from from June 1 to date are Lumber Lath Shingles. LAKE I Grain freights yeste falo. 9c by take and rait to New York. Charten falo—Schrs F. C. Leigh ford, and A. Vonght, o mond, wheat through.
Russia was taken for withe schr A. A. Nicholso Russia was taken for wheeless the schr A. A. Nicholse pacity of the day, 50, 200, 000 bu corn.

The schr E. M. Porte to carry 120, 000 red as Utity to Buffalo at \$5.00 Lumber charlers was day, at \$1.00 to Toledo naw to Fairport, and \$1

BRIDGEPORT, June
Marseilles, 5,800 bu
6,000 bu corn.
Cleared—A. Woolbon Cleared—A. Woolbon
21,000 staves; Monte
wheat, 940 ft lumber;
ft lumber; Morning I.
Norway, 64tawa, 82, 16
Baincercoat, June
drew Jackson, Peru, th
Hennepin, 4, 200 bu 200
6,000 bu corn.
Cleared—Welcome, B.
shingles, 5,000 lath;
lumber, 35,000 lath.

A telegram was receiton, Ont., stating that man, about 28 years of the foot of Lake Ontar

tio, cargoes, 13%016%c.

at 20%23c. Rye steady, with the steady and the state of t

but not quotably higher: &

and unchanged. 33.30; receipts, 4,000 head. DETROIT.
as 11. - Flour-Dull.
sair demand; extra, \$1.15\$1.16%

BUFFALO.

11. —GRAIN—Entirely neglected; ally without change.

11.—Dull and unchanged.

08WEGO.

11.—GRAIN—NO. 1 Milwaukee club ligh mixed Toledo corn. 46c.

PEORIA.

11.—Highwange—Firm; sales 150 bris

PETROLEUM. A. June 11.—PETROLEUM — Market standard white, 110 test, 9½c. une 11.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, for immediate shipment; refined,

COTTON.

18. L4. June 11.—Cotton — Firm;

18: ordinary, 9460; good ordinary,

18: ing. 1040: middling, 1140: good

18: ordinary, 1140: good

18: ordinary, 1140: good

18: ordinary, 14: ordinary, 14:

GOOSE ISLAND. GOOSE ISLAND.

the Editor of The Tribuna.

June 9.—You will oblige a good
unate citizens and taxpayers of
of Chicago cailed Goose Island by
your journal the shameful way in
e treated by the city authorities.

treated by the city authorities.

torses, cows, hogs, and all other
un at large through the public
and day, thereby endangering life.

Now, is there no remedy for this
is there a pound-keeper for the
and if so, why don't the proper
to it that he performs his duty,
the in his place who will?

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

for the Capacity of Cows.

New York Tribune.

sion has been appointed by the Pennsylvania to examine and reserts of a system which undertakes in advance the probable yield of , by certain marks upon the anisarks are chiefly in respect to the ad mode of growth of the hair uear da prediction can be made with a said, as to whether the future large producer of milk if the obase on the young caif, even short. The discoverer of this peculiarity is stock-raiser, M. Francis Guenon; mulgated it about forty, years then the theory has found invor French Agricultural Societies; M. raceived medals and pecuniary many stock-raisers in Europe are helr estimates of the value of cataystem. The mark ou the animal escutcheon. The mode by which the system will be tried in Pennist to have the State Commissionthe marks on a series of cows in se, and make a record of the indicate communicating any facts that to the owners of the animals are to be sent to the Secretary of and of Agriculture. The owners of them is can be compared and reported of this work has already been to said that 95 per cent of the led by escutcheon observation have,

buy that book.

UISCELLANEOUS. JAMES. VATE DISPENSARY.

ar Dr. James for the past 10 years has stood at refereion in the treatment of all special and that require immediate attention. A hook for abing who should marry? Why not? Only 10 onings, Oil or wrise pr. James has for recompations have meete another. Lother required in attention, home and hoard accommodating to attention, home and hoard accommodating. Office hours 9 A. H. to 1P. H., Sunday, 18-45. Trans of any

MARINE NEWS

The New Insurance-Pool Bursted,

And Another Competitive War Waged.

The Insurance on the Montgomers-Other Nautical Matters of Interest.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 11.—Rates on coal lower, 25 cents per ton from Buffalo to Chicago and Milwankee. Charters made, Sandusky to Chicago, 45 cents; merchandise and marble to Cleveland, 40 cents; pig iron from Cleveland to Chicago, 60 cents; coal from Cleveland to Chicago, 35 cents. Clearances for twenty-four hours ending at 8 p. m.—Props China. Daluth, and Avon, merchandles, Sociia, twenty tons stoves, Roanoke, Swallow, Chicago; schra Flying Mist, A. M. Peterson, 1.150 tons coal, Chicago; Algerine, 486, tons cinder, Ashtabula; barges A. Stewart, Saginaw; Leader, Jupiter, Troy, Bay City; Dashing Wave, Chicago.

Leader, Jupiter, Troy, Bay City; Dashing Ware, Chicago.

Vessels passing Port Colborne Lock for the fortyeight hours enoing 6 p. m. June 10. —Westward—
Props Celtic, Hamilton to Toledo; Columbia, Montreal to Duluth: Enterprise, Montreal to Waubashere; Lincoln, Kingston to Marquette: Lawrence, Ogdensburg to Chicago; barks Two Friends,
Toronto to Port Burwell; Manzinella, Toronto to
Claveland; G. M. Neelon, Kingston to Toledo;
Bismarck, Kingston to Grand Island; barks Gibraltar, Niagara, Kingston to Marquette; Schrs Geniffer and Herbert Dudley, Kingston, no orders;
Mary, Port Stanley, no orders; Riverside, Toronto to Buffalo; M. F. Merrick, Oswego to Detroit;
Fjora Carwith and Queen of the Lakes, Toronto to
Black River; Kate Kelly, Ogdensburg to Sandusky;
Evenleigh and Jennie White, Oswego to Toledo;
Newada, Fair Haven to Toledo.

Eastward—Props Argyle and Asia, Chicago to
Montreal; Strickiuma and Dromedary, Toledo to
Montreal; Celia, Toledo to Fort Metcalf; Lem Elleworth, Chicago to Oswego: R. Norwood, Black
River to Brockville; schr Amuir, Black River to
Toronto; E. P. Dorr, Cleveland to Port Colborne;
H. Fitzhugh, Saginaw to Chicago.

ANOTHER INSURANCE IMBROGLIO. Still another marine insurance war was inaugu-ated yesterday, and the "jig is up" with the new now in the way of risks, and the opportunity for a vigorous competition is not as good as it might otherwise be. It was said that the Ætna Company and the ball by writing a line at 25 cents on the 00. The ruction came about thus: It said the Messrs. Hibbards, of Milwaukee is said the Messrs. Hibbards, of Milwaukee and Chicago, had personal contracts which the Phenix Company accepted, and which the Northwestern National, of Milwaukee, strongly objected to, and finally refused to accede to, and, as a member of the pool, kicked out of the traces, lence the war. It is also said those contracts, which embrace about all the marine business of Milwarkee, or, at least, the cream of it, were offered to the pool of seven companies known as the Marine Insurance Union early in the season, but on account of their peculiar character they were declined.

The rates made by the New York pool were 40.

but on account of their peculiar character they were declined.

The rates made by the New York pool were 40 cents per \$100 on steam vessel cargoes, and 50 cents on easi craft to Buffalo. Now it is 25 cents straight, with a liability to reach 10 cents, and perhaps a nickel, before the week closes.

Some of the local agents here talk about holding a meeting and arranging a tariff that shall be mutually satisfactory to all, but is is not looked upon as at all feasible, in view of past experience, and it is hardly probable that an agreement will be made. The pool of seven companies will continue to write as low as their competitors for the present, but will not go below a figure that the companies deem a losing one.

THE BURNED MONTGOMERY. Additional reports from Port Haron show that the prop Montgomery and her cargo of corn, flour, torn-meal, broom-corn, and timothy-seed, aggregating a value of about \$37,000, are a total loss, gating a value of about \$37,000, are a total loss, and yesterday the insurance companies having risks on either or both were notified accordingly. On the cargo was placed the following insurance: National Lloyds, \$1,000; Orient Matual, \$2,400; Marine Insurance Union (the pool of seven companies), \$7,175; Phænix (of Brooklyn), \$3,200. L. B. Fortier, of Buffalo, is said to have written a risk of \$1,400 on the cargo, maximz a total of \$15,175. Capt. Nyman, part owner of \$5,000 in the Manbattan and Phenix Companies, and Capt. John Pridgeon, controlling owner, has the following policies covering fire only: New York Central, \$2,500; Security (New Havep), \$2,500; Providence Washington, \$2,500; Firemen's Fund (San Francisco), \$2,500; aud \$2,500; Piremen's Fund (San Francisco), \$2,500; aud \$2,500. The whole insurance on vessel and cargo is \$37,675, providing the above figures are correct.

The whole insurance on vessel and cargo is \$7,675, providing the above figures are correct, and they come from reliable sources.

The Montgomery, though an old vessel, had a registered valuation of \$24,500, and it is said that Capt. Nyman refused an offer of \$20,000 for her last winter. No efforts will be made to save any part of the corn that is in her hold, it being considered too much damaged.

Yesterday's Detroit Post and Tribune has the following: "Immediately upon hearing that the propeller was burned, Capt. Pridgeon set about hunting up a boat to take her place. During yesterday he was negotiating for several different vessels, among them the steam-barge Nahant, now in ordinary at this port, for which he offered \$25,000 cash. He states that he will fill the gap as soon as he possibly can."

PORT HURON. PORT HURON, Mich., June 11. - Down-Props Jay Gould, Sanilac, James Fisk, Jr., Milwaukee, R. J. Hackett and consort; schrs A. B. Norris, James Couch, Charles Crawford, Shandon, Jane James Couch, Unaries
Raiston, and Donaldson.

Up—Props Portage, Annie Young, Kerehaw and
Up—Props Portage, Schris Arctic, Otonabee,
Constitution,

Up—Props Portage. Annie Young, Kershaw and consort, Salina and barges; schrs Arctic, Otonabee, Saveland. Parana, I. N. Foster, Constitution, Montgomery, Marengo.
Wind—Northeast, gentle.
Port Hunon, J une 11—10 p. m.—Passed Up—Props Yosemite, Quebec, H. B. Tuttle and consort: schrs Henry P. Baldwin, M. L. Collins, Bolivia, New London, Acorn.
Down—Props Newburg, Commodore, Sanilac, Antelope with R. B. Hayes, Egyptian with Pelican and John Burt, Philadelphiswith Schuylkill, Thomas A. Scott, A. A. Turner and bargès: schrs Z. Chandler, Emms C. Hutchinson, S. J. Tilden, Pfeister, Walter B. Allen, Nigara No. 2, M. W. Paige, Abbie L. Andrews, Havana, Itasca, Jane Ralston, Gotten West, Harvey Bissell, Emerald, Peshtigo, Arabia, Louisa, Senator, Nettie, W. B. Pheips, J. B. Kitchen.
Wind—Southwest, gentle: weather clear.

Wind-Southwest, gentle; weather clear.

BAY CITY COMMERCE. The shipments from Bay City during the past week as shown by the Custom-House books are as follows: Lumber

LAKE FREIGHTS. Grain freights yesterday were moderately act-ve and rather weak, at 2c for corn by sail to Buf-The and rather weak, at 2c for form by sail to be and canal falo, 8c by ake and rail, and 7c by lake and canal to New York. Charlers were as follows: To Buffalo-Schrs F. C. Leighton, Lucerne, F. W. Gifford, and A. Vought, corn at 2c; prov Dean Richmond, wheat through. In the afternoon the prop Russia was taken for wheat to Buffalo at 25c, and the active A. Nicholem for corn to Sarula. Cahe sehr A. A. Nicholson for corn to Sarnia. Ca-bacity of the day, 50,000 bu wheat and about 200,000 bu corn.

The schr E. M. Portch was chartered yesterday to carry 120,000 rod oak staves from Green Bay Uity to Burfalo at \$5.00 per 1,000 staves. Lumber charlers were made at Bay City. Mon-day, at \$1.06 to Toledo, \$1.12% from East Sagi-haw to Fairport, and \$1 to Cleveland.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, June 11.—Arrived—T. Ryburn, Marseilles, 5,800 bu corn; Orion, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn.
Cleared—A. Woolson, Joliet, 4,800 ft lumber,

Cleared—A. Woofson, Joliet, 4, 800 ft lumber, 21,000 staves; Montauck, Lockport, 4,041 bu wheat, 940 ft lumber; Mayflower, LaSalle, 6,000 ft lumber; Morning Light, Ottawa, 4,110 posts; Norway, Gitawa, 82,106 ft lumber, 554 posts.
Bainogroat, June 11-10 p. m.—Arrived—Adrew Jackson, Peru, 6,150 be com; Ed H. Heath, Hennepin, 4,800 bu com; North Star, Heantpin, 6,000 bu corn.
Cleared—Welcome, Henry, 640 ft lumber, 50,000 shingles, 5,000 lath; Fearless, Morris, 19,000 ft lumber, 35,000 lath. LOST OVERBOARD.

A telegram was received yesterday from Kingston, Ont., stating that Robert McLyman, a single man, about 28 years of age, was lost overboard at the foot of Lake Ontario, from the schr Ada Medora, which lately arrived at that port with deals. The unfortunate man fell from the main cross-less into the sea. He made Chicago his home,

but it is not known whether he has relatives here or not. He was quite well known among sallors.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Disputes to The Tribina.

Minwaukee, Wis., June 11:—Lake freights steady and quiet. Charters—To Bafaio, schr C. Granger, 24,000 bu, Guiding Star, 21,000 bu, and Cortez, 21,000 bu wheat at 24c.

The keel of a new tug for the Chippewa River was laid at Wolf & Davidson's ship-yard yesterday.

MARQUETTE. Special Dissolch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 11.—Arrived—Prop Anna Smith; schr Shawnee.

Cleared—Props D. M. Wilson, Sparta; schrs Sophia Minch, Frank Perew, Sumatra.

Passed Up—Prop India.

Passed Down—Arctic.

Wind—North.

ERIE. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
Ente, Pa., June 11.—Arrivals—Stmr Winslow, Duluth; schr Julis Willard, Cleveland.

Departures—Prop Alaska. Chicago; schr Ellen
Spry. 1, 100 tous coal, Chicago; stmr China, Duluth.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

The schr Evening Star was calked yesterday, and floated out of Doolittle's dry-dock. The prop Peerless is expected in this port with eleven car-loads of furs from Montana. The selv B. A. Nicholson is on her way up from Milwanke to get a cargo of 48,000 bushels of corn for Saraia.

The tug McClellan got a line in her wheel yea-terday, and a deck-hand extricated it by diving, thus savink the craft from going to the derrick. Members of the Seamen's Union who may be in port will attend the funeral of their late comrade, rames Fleming, this morning, from No. 830 South Haisted street. Nevans' Band will head the fun-

ELSEWHERE. life-saving stations.

The Maiwaukee Tug Company bought the ecow Milton. Monday, at United States Marshal's sale, for \$178.

The wrecking tug Monitor has succeeded in raising the machinery of the tug S. P. Kirby, at Port Austin. Austin.

The schr Minnie was driven ashore during a norther at Escanaba, but got off without trouble or damage.

The prop G. D. King will take 5,000 bris of salt from Eay City to Chicago. It is understood she gets Sc user bri. The prop G. D. King will take 5,000 brls of salt from Ear City to Chicago. It is understood she gets 8c per brl.

The Captain of the tug Satellite states that while at Marine City on Sunday night he saw the light from the burning prop Montgomery.—a distance of twenty miles.

The Canada Southern Railway Company's ferry Transfer has been repaired at Detroit, and will be ready for business this week.

The movement in shingles at East Saginaw is said to have been quits large, one firm having shipped 9,300,000 during the month of May, and the same firm has shipped 65,000 barrels of salt within the last sixty days.

A dispatch dated the 10th says the steam-barges Expytian and consort Pelican and schr Ishpeming.

A dispatch dated the 10th says the steam-barges Egyptian and consort Pelican and schr ishpeming, bound down, and the Superior, with three vessels, bound up, are all aground on the Plats below Sault Ste. Marke.

Capt. McKenzie, of the Light-house Engineers, sends notice that the fog-signal at Spectacle Reef light-station, Lake Huron, which has been disabled, is again in running order, and will be sounded during foggy veather as usual.

A Betroit exchange says the steam-barge Warrington, belonging to the United States Light-House Service, will go to Stannard's Rock, Lake Superior, on her present trip, with material for the new light-house being creeted there. From there she will go to Outer Island, one of the Apostles, with a steam-engine for a duplicate fog signal, thence to Duluth, with material for a new light to be erected on Minnesots Point.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and the actual sail-ngs at this port for the past twenty-four hours

Prop Tempes, White Lake, Jumber, Eighteenth street.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Payette, Manistee, iumber, Stetson Sip,
Stimr Scheboygan, Manistewoc, sundries, Rvish street.
Stimr Scheboygan, Manistewoc, sundries, Rvish street.
Schr Connost, Manistee, Immber, Arnold Slip,
Schr Connost, Manistee, Immber, Arnold Slip,
Schr Connost, Manistee, Immber, Arnold Slip,
Schr Connost, Manistee, Immber, Market,
Schr Connost, Manistee, Immber, Market,
Schr Enline, Muskegon, lumber, Market,
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street,
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Slip,
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, lumber, Market,
Schr J. H. Rutter, Erle, coal, Adams street,
Schr Geo. L. Seaver, Manistee, Immber, Market,
Schr Geo. L. Seaver, Manistee, Immber, Market,

Scow Magdalena, White Lake, light, Schr Jessie Philipa, Manistee, light.

Scor Geo. L. Seaver, Manistee, lumber, Marke Scor Geos. L. Seaver, Manistee, lumber, Markes Scor Jessie Phillips, Manistee, light. Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, light. Schr U. S. Grant. Two Rivers, light. Schr U. S. Grant. Two Rivers, light. Schr U. S. Grant. Two Rivers, light. Schr E. T. Judd. Buffalo. grain and sundries. Schr E. T. Judd. Buffalo. grain schr E. T. Judd. Buffalo. grain. Schr E. T. Judd. Buffalo. grain. Schr Fersis. Ludington, light. Schr Fersis. Ludington, light. Schr Fersis. Ludington, light. Schr D. A. Van Valkenburg. Buffalo. grain. Schr Ostrich, Muskegou, light. Prop G. T. Trueadell. Menominee, light. Prop G. T. Trueadell. Menominee, light. Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries. Schr Radical, Manistee, light. Schr Andrew Jackson, Muskegon, light. Schr Fopsy, Muskegon, light. Schr Grysy, Muskegon, light. Schr Grysy, Muskegon, light. Schr Grysy, Muskegon, light. Schr Grossen, light. Schr Hosa Belle, Grand Haven, light. Schr John Miner, Muskegon, light. Schr John Miner, Muskegon, light. Schr John Miner, Muskegon, light. Schr Hosa Belle, Manistee, light. Schr Hosa Belle, Ramistee, light. Schr Hosa Belle, Ramistee, light. Schr John Miner, Muskegon, light. Schr E. M. Stanton, Muskegon, light. Schr Hattle Fisher, Manistee, light. Schr Hattle Fisher, Manistee, light. Schr Duncan City, Duncan City, light. Schr Duncan City, Tuncan City, Hight. Schr Duncan City, Tuncan City, Light. Schr Duncan City, Tuncan City, Light. Schr Duncan City, Duncan City, Light. Schr Duncan City, Buffalo, Sundries. Schr Cecilia, Manistee, li

MRS. SARA A. HUBBARD Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 10.—I see by the Saturday's extra that the connection of Mrs. Sara A. Hubbard with the literary department Sara A. Hubbard with the literary department of your paper has been severed, from whatever cause I feel it must be a matter of deep regret to your readers, who have for several years looked eagerly each week for her words, and who have come to depend upon her criticism of publications as altogether reliable, so true was she to truth, and evincing by her keen analysis of every book under review that she had really read it, and was not simply using current phrases, and any book indorsed by her never failed to be worth the reading. I have for a long time sent her portion of the paper to persons at the East who are familiar with the best literary reviews of our country, and they ever gave her work unqualified praise—in fact, considered it unsurpassed. Her botanical and scientific articles were most interesting and faithful to facts, and all her writing was in the best English,—polished and dignified,—which can be said of few of our newspaper writers. It is to be hoped some larger field is opened to her, and to which we shall eagerly look. R. S. B.

THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON.

THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON.

To the Editor of The Tribung.

Chicago, June 10.—In the report of a sermon by the Rev. G. E. Gordon, ob Milwaukee, preached in the Fourth Unitarian Church yesterday, you say "his text was found in the Wisdom of Solomon, vii., 20." Will you please say in what part of the Bible the book of that name is to be found. I have searched through all the books attributed to Solomon, and cannot find any such verse. An answer to this inquiry will much oblige A CONSTANT READER.

"The Wisdom of Solomon" is a book which the Roman Catholic Church considers canonical, but which the Protestant churches have, probably correctly, set down as apocryphal. It is printed, however, in all large editions of the Bible, between the Old and New Testaments, along with Esdras, the Maccabees, etc.

HE HAS REDRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Sioux City, Ia., June 11.-A German just

THE RAILROADS.

NO DANGER OF A STRIKE. During the past month or so, rumors have been in circulation that another railroad strike of large dimensions would soon occur. Inquiries at all the railroad offices reveal the fact that there is no dissatisfaction among the railroad employes, and the managers do not apprehend any difficulties during the summer. The rumors of an impending strike were evidently circulated by the Communists, who are very anxious that the railroad employes should fight their battles for them. The railroad employes learned a lesson last year which they will not carned a lesson last year which they will not soon forget, and they will not be very ant now to give the Communists another opportunity to make mischief. The men employed on to give the Communists another opportunity to make mischief. The men employed on the railroads are not Communists, nor do they sympathize with them. As soon as they found out, during last year's strike, that the Communists were trying to take the leadership and force them to excesses, they gave up the contest and returned to their work, thus leaving the Communists out in the cold. There is not the least reason why the railroad employes should strike this year, as no reductions in pay have been made since last year, and, in some instances, the salaries have been raised. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which used to take usually the initiative in railroad strikes, is no longer as warlike as it used to be, having suffered severe reverses in its attempts to coerce the Reading Railroad and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The numerical strength of the Brotherhood has been steadily diminishing, and it is calculated that fully one-half of the locomotive engineers employed on the roads do not belong to the Association at present. The Reading, Atchison, Topeka & Fe, and several other roads, refuse to employmen that belong to the Brotherhood or to a union, and they find no difficulty in filling all vacancies that occur with good and competent men. The members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the other tradesunions, know full well that an attempt to strike during this summer would seal the fate of their organizations, as all the roads would initate the example of the Reading and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The railroad employes are too sagacious to engage in a strife which they know must result disastrously to their interests, and, therefore, no strike need be anticipated.

THE B. & O. PASSENGER DEPOT. in this city do not know what steps will be taken regarding the action of the Council instructing the Mayor to compel the road to vacate the Exposition Building, which has been used as a pas senger depot by the Company for several years past. A dispatch was sent to Vice-Presiden ceived from him. The officers of the road in this city do not think that the object of the Council is to force their road to vacate the portion of the building now used as a passenger depot, but that the action Monday night was had for the purpose of compelling the Exposition Directors to cease pocketing the \$6,000 a year they get for rent, and have them turn over the money to the city. The opinion is general that this money rightfully belongs to the city, and not to the Exposition Company. It is claimed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company that it does not mean to occupy the north end of the Exposition Building permanently, but only until it can be provided with proper accommodations in the Central Depot, which at present is overcrowded. Council is to force their road to vacate the por-

when the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad first when the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad first came into this city, it made arrangements with the Illinois Central to enter the present Central Depot and use it jointly with the other roads centering there. But the Michigan Central, which is part owner of the depot, refused to let it come in, and for this reason it secured a portion of the Exposition Building as a temporary depot. Since then the Michigan Central has withdrawn its objections, and there is no more obstacles in the way of the Baltimore & Ohio using the Central Depot jointly with the other roads. The managers of the Illinois Central say there is plenty of room for the Baltimore & Ohio in the depot if it chooses to come in, but the managers of this road prefer to retain their present quarters in the Exposition Building, because their expenses are not only lighter, but the accommodations are better. There is a probability that the present Central Depot will be enlarged in order to provide amplegroom for all the roads entering there until arrangements, can be completed for the construction of a grand depot on the Lake-Front.

CUTTING PASSENGER RATES. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO. June 11.—I see it stated in your paper this morning that "It is claimed that the culties about the passenger this city were brought on by the Grand Trunk, which persistently insisted on cutting the regular tariff rates, compelling the other roads to take protective measures in self-defense." There is not a particle of truthin this assertion. The Grand Trunk Railway Company has lived strictly to all agreements made by the Passenger Agents' Association of Chicago, whilst the Erie & Chicago line has not at any time required its tickets to be sold at tariff rates, seling through scalping offices at from \$1\$ to \$1.50 less than tariff rates. The Michigan Southern Road, after breaking one agreement, made a second one that it would maintain rates until it should notify its competitors to the contrary. This agreement it also broke, and began the sale of tickets through scalping offices at the same rates as they were sold by the Chicago & Eric Road. These facts becoming generally known, the Michigan Central and the Grand Trunk decided that in their regular offices they would sell tickets to all Eastern points as low as tickets were sold by any parties in the City of Chicago, not believing that tickets should be sold by other parties cheaper than by the Company's agents. These are the facts in the case, and I do not desire the Grand Trunk shall be unjustly blamed for the bad deeds of other lines. Yours, etc.,

WILL THERE BE A STRIKE? lar tariff rates, compelling the other roads to

WILL THERE BE A STRIKE?

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., June 11.—In an interview with has been traveling all over the United States in full and complete organizations of railroad men are now working in union, and that a strike is liable to break out any time which, he claims, will extend over the whole country. He states that there are thousands of miners out of employment who are ready to aid the strikers in securing their demands. In reference to the so-called Communistic element, he was of the opinion that they would make no move until the strike was started, when they would come to their assistance. The interviewer withholds the name of the person referred to, but railroad officials give it as their opinions that the person is no other than Jack Cooper, who took an active part and assumed the leadership in the railroad strike one year ago. In an interview with General Manager Caldwell, of the Paulandle lines, this evening, in reference to the proposed strike, he said that, so far as he knew, there was nothing to base the report on. Their men had looked stern facts in the face, and were well satisfied with present salaries under the existing depression in business of all kinds. liable to break out any time which, he claims,

GOBBLED UP BY GOULD. The following interesting account of the tac-tics used by Jay Gould by which he finally got control of the Kansas Pacific Rallroad, a dangerous rival of the Union Pacific, is given by the

ous rival of the Union Pacific, is given by the New York Sun:

During the past week arrangements have been perfected for the transfer of the control of the Kansas Pacific Railway and its connections to parties owning the Union Pacific Railroad. The Kansas Pacific has been a rival for the business of the eastern half of the Union Pacific, and as it can exact a pro rate under act of Congress, it has for years past been a thorn in the sides of Jay Gould and his associates. The road runs from Kansas City southwesterly to Cheyenne, and, connecting at its eastern terminus with the St. Douis. Kansas City & Northern, is able to obtain a great deal of traffic to the Southwest. Had the question been pressed to the Southwest. Had the question been pressed to an issue in Congress the present session, of its right to exact a pro rate with Union Pacific, with hostile partisan control, the enforcement of the law would have been disastrous to Jay Gould. Not only this, but the Kansas Pacific extended 500 miles further westward, would have reached Octen and have become a rival for the entire length of the Union Pacific. The latter corporation, however, taking advantage of the poverty and financial embarrassments of dis rival, has been run systematically to defeat any attempts at railroad extension, as well as to prevent legislation in Congress favorable to the Kansas Pacific and unfavorable to the Union Pacific.

The way in which Jay Gould finally obtained control of the Kansas Pacific and unfavorable to the Union Pacific.

In 1875, some time after he had bought the contions in the interests of the Union racine is singular one.

In 1875, some time after he had bought the controlling interest in Union Facific, and marked up the price of the stock, he began to realize the importance of having Kansas Facific as a friend, instead of a competitor, for transcrottinental business. It was evident how seriously he might be injured if the road should be against his property by hostile and wealthy parties. In order to guard against any unfavorable events, a conference was held between parties representing both companies, which

finally columnated in Jay Gould, representing Union Pacific, and Robert E. Carr, in behalf of the Kanass Pacific, agreeing upon a plan by which their interests should be made mutual. The Union Pacific held a majority of the stock and bonds of the Colorado Central Railroad, a corporation necessary to the business requirements of the Kanass Pacific, and it was agreed that the two latter companies should be consolidated, the Union Pacific turning over its interest in Colorado Central, and in return receiving \$10,000,000 out of \$20,000,000 of stock, which would represent the property of the new corporation. The papers were drawn up, and, when ready to be signed, Mr. Gould discovered that he was unable to turn over the Colorado Central, as agreed upon. He being unable to funfill his part of the contract, the project fell through for the time. In 1876 proxies were sent out to control the Colorado Central election by Mr. Gould, but they were decided to be irregular by the tellers, and the opposition interest, headed by William H. Loveland, took forcible possession of the road. An appeal to the courts followed. A United States Judge decided in forts followed. A United States Judge decided in forts followed. A United States Judge decided in forts of the way, however, and an armed mob took the Judge off into the mountains, where he was kept during the night. In the morning he was safely conducted to Denver. The proceedings to oust the parties in control failed.

Matters remained in much the same position until last winter. The Kansas Pacific would do nothing without Colorado Central, but parties in control failed.

Matters remained in much the same position until last winter. The Kansas Pacific would do nothing without Colorado Central, but parties in control worked vigorously to get Congress to compell Union Pacific to pro rate, as lucrative rates could be obtained by any action of Congress compelling Union Pacific to pro rate, as lucrative rates could be obtained for passengers and freight. Mr. Gould opposed this movem

Pacific.
The formal settlement of this scheme, by which
the Kansas Pacific and its connections (about 2.500
miles of road), pass into the control of the Union
Pacific, will take place at Kansas City next week. NEW YORK, June 11.—At a meeting of the railroad officials to-day it was decided by a ma-

jority vote to continue for six months the East-bound pool. Final action, however, was delayed until to-morrow, in hope of obtaining unanimity. NONE IN HERS. FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 11 .- Wayne Township to-day gave a majority of fifty-five against appropriating \$50,000 in sid of the Fort Wayne & Southwestern Narrow-Gauge Railway.

ITEMS. The representatives of the roads comprising the Kankakee Line held their regular monthly neeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel vesterday Nothing but routine business was transacted. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad gives notice to General Freight Agents that it will no longer make through rates to Denver and points on the Colorado Central, and Denver Pacific Railroads. This evidently means war on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa-Fe Railroad.

The Illinois Central Railroad intends to finish

the limois Central valued at the max branch to hish its new branch, the Kankakee & Southwestern, which is to run from Kankakee to Strawn, Ill., as far as Chatsworth, distance of thirty-five miles, during this summer. The ten miles from Chatsworth to Strawn will be completed early next arrived. next spring.

next spring.

The Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul and Western Union Railroads give notice that by the purchase of the Dubugue Southwestern Railway they have now a direct line to Cedar Rapids, Anamoss, Monticello, and all points on that road, and that they are ready to take freight to the above-named points at the lowest rates. Mr. J. F. Goddard, Assistant General Freight

Mr. J. F. Goddard, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has accepted the position of General Freight Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and will denart for his new field of labor about the first of next month. Until then he will remain with the Chicago, Burlingthen he will remain with the Chicago, Burling-ton & Quincy. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad may congratulate itself on having been able to secure the services of so competent a man as Mr. Goddard, who has the reputation of being as expert a freight agent as there is in the Western country.

THE ELGIN MAYOR.

Elgin, Ill., June 11.—The malfeasance case of Mayor Reeves, of this city, was called by Judge Ranstead in the County Court at Geneva yesterday, and a change of venue granted to the Circuit Court.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES

AND TRANSPORTATION.

Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affaira, Washington, May 24, 1878.—Sealed proposals, indorsed Proposals for Beef, Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, &c. (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affaira, Nos. 61 and 63 Wooster street, New York, will be received until 11 a. m. of Tuesday, June 1879, 1878, for furnishing for the Indian service about 875, 600 pounds Bacon, 384-000, 000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 180, 000 pounds Beans, 28, 000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 180, 000 pounds Beans, 28, 000 pounds Geffee, 7, 000, 000 pounds Flour, 56, 000 pounds Beed, 200, 000 pounds Hard Bread, 113, 000 pounds Identify, 13, 800 pounds Lard, 1, 100 barrels Mess Pork, 215, 000 pounds Coffee, 7, 000, 000 pounds Flour, 56, 000 pounds Hominy, 13, 800 pounds Salt, 1, 100 barrels Mess Pork, 215, 000 pounds Solar, 20, 000 pounds Sugar, 36, 000 pounds Solar, 6, 000 pounds Solar, 20, 000 pounds Sugar, and 1, 336, 000 pounds Solar, 20, 000 pounds Sugar, and 1, 336, 000 pounds Solar, 20, 000 pounds Sugar, and 1, 336, 000 pounds Solar, 20, 000 pounds Sugar, and 1, 336, 000 pounds Solar, 20, 000 pounds Sugar, and 1, 336, 000 pounds Solar, 20, 000 pounds Sugar, 218, 800 pards; Satinet, 9, 000 pards; Kentucky Jeans, 48, 800 pards; Satinet, 9, 000 pards; Kentucky Jeans, 48, 800 pards; Slathest, 9, 000 pards; Kentucky Jeans, 48, 800 pards; Bleached Sheeting, 25, 000 pards; Bleached Sheeting, 25, 000 pards; Bleached Sheeting, 26, 000 pards; Winsey, 7, 500 pards; Calico, 301, 000 pounds How Market Bleached Sheeting, 25, 000 pards; Bleached Sheeting, 26, 000 pards; Winsey, 7, 500 pards; Calico, 301, 000 pounds How Market Bleached Sheeting, 26, 000 pards; Bleached Sheeting, 26, 000 par

Proposals for Stationery.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Scaled proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock m., Wednesday, June 28, 1878, for furnishing Stationery for the Department of the Interior during the facal year ending June 30, 1879.

Blank forms of proposals showing the ftems and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this Department. Department.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, and Indorsed "Proposals for Stationery."

No contract will be awarded under this advertisement until an appropriation shall have been made by Congress for the purchase of the stationery required.

They Could See It.

They Could See It.

It was so apparent to the Centennial jurors, when they came to compare Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster with other porous plasters on exhibition, that it was greatly superior to any of them, and they were forced by their own convictions to give to the manufacturers of it me ward of merit over all others.

That the Word converted to over the CAPCHE CAPCHE Plaster was invented to overcome the only lieves pain immediately, and cures where others will not even refleve. While possessing the above remarkable qualities, it is absolutely free from the lead poisons that many other plasters are found by analysis to contain. Sold everywhere.

IAME-BACK | BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER is the best remedy for a lame or of the back ever invented of known. It southes a strengthes, it cures, where other porous plasters and liniments fail.

AMUSEMENTS. M'CORMICK HALL

TICKETS. EITRA CONCERT. THURSDAY 300 GOOD SEATS LEFT No Extra charge for 152 STATE-ST.

WINTER'S LINCOLN PAVILION. This (Wednesday) Evening. June 12. at 8 p.m. sharp,

GEO. LOESCH'S CHICAGO ORCHESTRA. Consisting of 30 of Chicago's Best Musicians.
Regular Concerts every Wednesday and Saturday rening. Admission, 25 cents. HERSHEY MUSIC HALL.

THE WONDERFUL

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. CONTINUED SUCCESS. THIRD WEEK. Monda

UNCLETOM'S CABIN The Plantation Jubilee Singers n new Hymns and Melodies. The Rescue of Evile Beautiful Transformation Scene concluding SAVINGS BANK BUILDING.

Commencing Wednesday, June 13. Open day and evening from 10 a. m. until 9:30 p. m., and or Sunday evening from 6 to 10 only. Admission 10 cents. The Wonderful Astronomical and Apostolic STRASBURG CLOCK

WHITE STOCKING PARK. BASE BALL MILWAUKEE CLUB.

Wednesday. Thursday, and Saturday, June 12, 13, and 15, at 3:45 sharp. Tickets at SPALDING'S, 118 Randolph-st., and CLAYTON'S, 83 Madison-st. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. THE HIT OF THE SEASON!

THE MAN OF SUCCESS! By the REGULAR COMPANY of the UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

N. B. -This Great Play will be presented every night this week, and at Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Monday Evening next-THE MOTHER'S SECRET. STEAMER FLORA. Programme of excursions for the week ending June, from Clark street bridge:
Wednesday, June 12—On the lake, at 2:30 and 7:36 m.
Thursday, June 13—To Evanston at 2:30 p. m.
Eriday, June 14—To Hyde Park at 2:30 p. m.
Estunday, June 15—On the lake at 2:30 p. m.
Good Eand on board. Fare for each round trip,
ents. We charter on favorable terms to churchthools, societies, clubs, bloules, and private parties

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. Grand Wednesday Matinee and Night, in a most costly

THE ORIGINAL BLACK CROOK.
Palmer & Co. 's Superb Production. Mile. BONFANTI
and Extensive Ballet Troupa. Cardelli's Beautiful Amarons. The Novelty Stars. Laurence Sisters, Fred 1.
Levantine, Goldie-Steele. and Sallie St. Clair. Strong
Dramatic Company. Spectsociar, Scenic, and Cos-NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

HAPPY CAL WAGNER'S MINSTRELS! SOUTH PARK PHAETONS

Leave the corner of Oakwood and Drexel Boulev'ds and the Park Betreat at 9 o clock a. m., and every wenty minutes thereafter until 7 p. m. Fare 10 cents.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. Only Direct Line to France

General Transatiantic Company.

Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. B., foot of Morton-st.

ST.LAURENT, Lachesnez. Wednesday. June 12, 3 p. m. LaBRADOR, Sangiler... Wednesday. June 19, 9 a. m. CANADA. Frangeul.... Wednesday. June 20, 2 p. m. PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): TO HAVRE-First Cabin, \$100; Second Cabin, \$53; Third Cabin, \$35.

Steerage. \$28, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Steamers. "Perfere." 'Ville de Paris." "St. Laurent, "do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBLAN, Agent. 55 Broadway, or W. F. Whitz. 67 Clark-st.. Agent for Chicago. North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second cabin, \$50, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freight and passage apply to

2 Bowling Green. New York. FAIRBANKS'

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

PAIRBANKS, MORSE & OO.

111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine. GENERAL NOTICES.

Bookbinders

ROOMS OF THE BOOKRINDERS' ASSOCIATION, SEC CALIFORNIA-ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, June I, 1878.—FELLOW WORKMEN: A movement has been made by the Boss Bookbinders of San Francisco to reduce the wages of the journeymen to so low a figure that they granned possibily support themselves decently on it. A reduction which we will not submit to as it, in unjust and uncalled for by any circumstance. It is provided in the form of the city are all united and determined to resist, which they are in a position to do successfully, as they will be supported by the great Labor Party and the Amalgamated Trades-Union of the Pacific Coast. We publish this as an appeal to your sense of right, and also to caution you against accepting any inducements as present to come here, as trade is very duit, wages low, and cost of living high. Bookbinding is very link as provided the support of the support EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The attention of teachers is called to the following regulations in regard to the preliminary examinations:
Candidates will be received for the preliminary examination only in subjects in which their teachers give them certificates as prepared.
These certificates must be in the hands of Mr. James W. Harria, Secretary, before June 21, 1878; and no person will be received at the preliminary examination in 1878 who has not presented his certificate before that day.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

OHICAGO & HORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Officea, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at
the depots. Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Blums, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m. No other road runs Pullman er any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILED TO Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark st., and at depots.

Downer's Grove Accom datin 11:00 a.m. 2:05 p.m. 4.15 p.m. 7:55 a.m. Mendota & Citawa Express 4:15 p.m. 7:55 a.m. Mendota & Citawa Express 4:15 p.m. 7:35 a.m. Downer's Grove Accom dation 6:15 p.m. 7:35 b.m. Preceport & Dubnque Express 9:05 p.m. 6:55 a.m. Omsba Night Express 9:06 p.m. 6:55 a.m. Kansas City & St. Joe Express 9:06 p.m. 6:55 a.m. Kansas City & St. Joe Express 9:06 p.m. 6:55 a.m. Pullman Palace Dining-Care and Pullman 18-whee Sleeping-Care are run between Chicago and Omaha of the Pating Express.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Tricket Office. 129 Randolph-st.

HICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

nion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tick Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House and at depot. *Isconsin a minnesora, Green
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All trains run via Milwaukoe. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Frairis au Chien, or via Watertown. LaCrosse, and Winona. HLINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

t. foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon
Ticket office. 121 Bandolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arriv

St. Louis Express 8:30 a. m. 6:20 p. m. 8:20 a. m. 6:20 p. m. 6:30 a. m. 6:20 p. m. 6:20 o On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
On Saturday night runs to Peorla only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

oot, foot of Lake-at., and foot of Twenty-secondleket Office, 97 Clark-st., southeast corner of Right, Grand Pactuc Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive Mail (via Main and Air Line) 7:00 a. m. 42:55 p.
Day Express 9:00 a. m. 7:40 p.
Atlantic Express (daily) 5:15 p. m. | 8:00 a.
Night Express 49:00 p. m. 9:45 a.

PITTSBURG, Pr. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY.
Depot. corner Casal and Madison-sta. Treket Offices,
65 Clark-st.. Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Frains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive.

8:50a. m. 5:40a. m.
9:40p. m. 7:05p. m. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

| Leave. Arrive. | Norming Mail—Old Line. | 7:35 a. m. | 7:40 p. m. | N. Y. & Boston Special Ex. | 9:00 a. m. | 7:40 p. m. | Atlantic Express daily | 5:15 p. m. | 8:00 a. m. | Night Express | 10:20 p. m. | 15:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 5:40 a. m. | 10:20 p. m. | 10:20 p PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side. Depart. | Arrive.

KANKAKEE LINE Incinnati, Indianapolis & Depart. Arrive.
Louisville Day Express. ... 9:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m.
Night Express. ... 8:00 p. m. 7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD. "Danville Route."
Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

Leave. | Arrive. Day Ma ... 9:00 a.m. 4:20 p. m. Nashvil le sr c Florida Express 7:30 p. m. 4 7:15 a. m. Friday 7 p. m. 7 p. m.

for Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., 7 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., 7 p. m.
Wednesday
Docks foot of Michigan av. Sundays excepted. MEDICAL.

NEURALGIA CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH and all nervous affections are cured immediately so DR. CRONIER'S ANTI-NEURALGIC PILLS. Sold in Paris at Levassear's Pharmacy. Mailed on receipt of price (\$1,25) bear's Pharmacy. NERVOUS DEBILITY

WEAKNESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Servous System, speedily and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL, a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. Two to Six Boxes are usually sufficient. For further information, Send for Circular. Price, \$1 per Box: Six Boxes, \$5, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use Prepared only by:

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 36 John St., New York FINANCIAL.

\$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. The majority of Wall street houses and men are as honest as their neighbors, and many of them have world-wide reputation for soundars and honesty. The old house of Alex. Frothingham & Co., Brokers, It wall street, New York, is entitled to absolute confidence. They state that an investment of about \$100 made recently returned over \$1,000 in less than 60 days. Send for their circular, free.—New York Tribune.

CHIROPODIST.

MHELP! FOR THE WEAK DEBILITATED

PULVERMACH ER GALAVNIC O

SOUND BODILY HEALTH SECURED TO ALL.

ELECTRICITY. NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY.

The current issue of the ELEC-TRIC QUARTERLY contains valuable information for Invalids and those suffering from Nervous, Exhausting and Painful Diseases. It treats upon the laws of hygiene and physical culture, and shows how perfect bodily health and energy may be fully regained by means of

PULVERMACHER'S

BANDS. The Best Known Curative Agent!

These highly perfected Curative appliances supply to the body mild and continuous currents of Electricity, and in so effective a manner that the most stubborn and complicated diseases yield to their electric influence after every other plan of treatment has fail They are applicable to either sex, the young and old; and, although applied externally by the patient himself, exert a beneficent and recuperative influence throughout the entire economy. The electric action begins at once, as soon as the Belt or Band is applied, and the effects are perceptible almost from the start. Cases regarded incurable and of years standing, yield to their mild but wonderful influence. In no case can the application be attended with the least harmful effects. The action penetrates every bodily organ, and thus promotes Digestion, Excretion, Nutrition, and Circulation, restoring health and vigor to the debilitated constitution. Their many valuable qualities and adaptation for medical purposes obtained for them at once full recognition from scientists and the elite of the medical profession at home and abroad. They combine in the utmost degree efficiency, comfort in application, and economy, and are self-applicable by the patient himself, for the speedy and effectual cure of Nervous, Chronic, and Functional Diseases; among others the

following: Rheumatism, Spermatorrhæa, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Indigestion, Epilepsy, Sciatica, Paralysis, Lumbago,

Female Complaints, Aches and Pains, Spinal Diseases, General Debility, Catarrh, Head Troubles, Nervous Complaints. Nervous Debility, General III-Health, Liver Complaint, Deafness, Kidney Disease, Decline, etc.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET and THE ELECTRIC QUARTERLY A large ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL,

containing valuable information and full particulars, may be had free. Call on or Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO. Cor. Sth & Vine Sta., CINCINNATI, O.

Or 212 Broadway, NEW YORK. BRANCH OFFICE: 218 State Street, Chicago. A Competent and Regularly Qualified

The receipts from internal

An excursion party of about 300 person om Virginia, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The pension checks still keep coming in, d over \$7,000 was paid out on these by the Sub-

John H. McAvoy left Chicago yesterday to

Less than 1,000 of the new silver dollars aid out by the Sub-Treasury yesterday, and were paid over the counter in small

There was a meeting of Nationalists yes-day evening at No. 528 State street. Mr. Berg-ler presided, and only general talking was in-fered in

A. R. Camp attended yesterday a 31 years of age, who gave birth to three in (triplets), two girls and a boy, whose age weight was 11½ lbs. orge W. Hancock, editor of the Ctub, resident of the Western Amateur Press Asson, arrived in this city yesterday from Floringer he has been spending a month.

Appraiser Charies H. Ham, of this city, s been summoned to appear before the Custom-ouse Investigation Committee, now sitting in tw York, and he left for that city last evening. The Government officials report a number counterfeit quarter-dollars in circulation of a w design. They are made of German sliver, shed with pure subject, and her with the circulation of the counterfeit of the circulation of the circulation

The receipts from the tax on distilled soir-amounted to \$15,948 yesterday. The receipts or the mouth of June to the 10th inst. amounted \$134,886, instead of \$34,826, as the printer ade it appear yesterday morning.

The temperature yesterday, as observed y Manasse, optician, 88 Maduon street (Trinske Building), was 8a. m., 62 degrees; 10 a. m., 2; 12 m., 64; 3 p. m., 65; 8 p. m., 62. Baromer at 8a. m., 29.98; 8 p. m., 30.00.

roner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon Olson, who committed suicide by hanging at 34 Alexander street, and upon Amos Gilson, d man who died suddenly of heart disease in odging-house No. 88 Jefferson street.

At the Academy of Sciences yesterday even-ing, Prof. O. C. Blackman read a paper on "Tar-et Shooting," showing the variations in aim mused by wind, atmospheric obstraction, sun, etc. rof. Viele followed with a paper on "Shad-atching in Havre de Grace."

les E. Perkins, the Vice-President, f. Potter, the General Superintendent, of cago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Burling, and J. D. Layng, the General Manthe Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, g, are at the Grand Pacific.

eeting of the North Town Board was

At a regular meeting of Home Lodge, No. 16, I. O. O. F., held at their hall corner of lark and Washington streets, the following of-cers were elected: George A. Hartman, N. G.; . Smith, V. G.; Henry Allen, Secretary; H. A. nderson, Treasurer; and C. J. Burrougns, Rependence to the Grand Lodge.

A dissatisfied printer in the employ of connelley, Loyd & Co. endeavored to get the en in that office to strike, but failed. They revive the Union rates.—35 cents per 1,000 cms.—ad, though they attended the meeting called by the one who wanted more, they sat down on him, and went to work as usual yesterday morning.

A medium good overcost found under a

Otto Kor Lodge, No. 78, K. of P., was attituted Monday evening by Grand-Chancellor instituted alonaly evening by Grand-Chancellor E. C. Race at Castle Hall, 450 South Jefferson street. He was assisted by the Grand Louige of this State. One hundred and fifty visiting brethren were present. The officers installed were: George Samonski, C. C.: A. Kropil, V. C.; A. Skoliski, P. C.; A. Kakuska, P.

ars, Tim O'Mera, Henry Stahl, and A

Messra, Tim O'Mera, Henry Stahl, and A. Be Parsons, representing the Arrangements Committee of the Socialistic Labor party, have written the following letter to the Mayor: "We are instructed to inform you that the working people of Chicago will hold a festival on June 16 at Ogden's Gruve, and to request a sufficient police force to preserve the peace and enforce order."

A dozen persons calling themselves National Graenbackers met in a saloon on State street, near Michigan, last evening, and proceeded to "organize" the Eighteenth Word. A Mr. Munson was called on to preside, and old man Barr, of Communistic notoriety, talked to the gathering. The ward was pronounced thoroughly "organized," and when election-day comes around look out for results.

Prof. I. W. Clarke the English scientist.

Prof. I. W. Clarke, the English scientist smking arrangements to systematically explore very promising rock sholter and some mounds in be illinois valley below Ottawa. The party will amp out near their work, and are promised the citize co-operation and assistance of Mesars. Bushiell, Ebersol, and other prominent citizens of Ottawa. The Professor leaves to clay for Minnesota, and hopes to be at Ottawa the last week in June.

The Rev. George Mueller preached again resterday afternoon to a large audience in Farwell Hall, taking for his text that well-known passage of the Scriptures, "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want." He spoke of the need of trasting perfectly in the Lord. This is air. Mueller's hopowor,—if such a term can be used in such a case,—and he never neglects an opportunity of preaching it. He will speak this evening at the Second Presporterian Church.

The first of the silver certificates author The first of the silver certificates atthorized to be issued by Congress was received in this city vesterday at the Sub-Treasury. It was for \$10, and was issued by the Sub-Treasury at New York. It is numbered 671, and is receivable for customs and all dues. It is signed by John Gilfilan, United States Treasurer, G. W. Scofield, Register of the Treasury, and by John Hopper, for the Assistant Treasurer at New York City.

An excursion party of about 150 persons frem Lognnsport, Ind., is in the city scattered among the notels. The majority of the folks are at the Sherman House. The excursion is under the auspices of the Trinity Episcopal Church of Logansport. Among the prominent persons in the party are the Rev. and Mrs. E. J. Purdy, Mr. S. L. Tanguy, Mr. W. H. Bringhurst, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Bacon, Dr. Carpenter, Dr. A. Coleman, Mr. Dr. Fitch, Mrs. Biddle, and Mrs. Hopper. They will remain till Saturday.

remain till Saturday.

the regular monthly meeting of the nan's Baptist Home Mission Union was held in fourth Baptist Church yesterday, being the meeting of the year previous to the summer aroment. After the usual routine business Union proceeded to elect an Advisory Commitconsisting of one member from each of the ches represented. Mrs. Swift. Corresponding etary of the General Society, made a comprever people of the year's work. Mrs. Crouse Mrs. Dickrison gave interesting accounts of meetings which have been held in Cleveland.

Chicaro, Judge Harian not finding it convenient to go to Milwaukee.

One of the least ostentatious yet most deserving charities of the city is the Old People's Home. located at the corner of Indiana svenue and Thirty-ninth atreet. The annual reception of this institution was held yesterday afternoon and evening, and was attended by about 200 of its pairous and friends. The lady managers, consisting of the Fresident, Mrs. Dr. Gibbs, the Vice-Tresident, Mrs. C. G. Morton: the Treasurer, Mrs. D. A. Jones: Mrs. R. H. Bingham, Secretary; and Mrs. H. M. Spruance, Assistant Secretary, were present, and received the guests. An inviting lunch was spread in the dining-room.

Nothing has yet been heard from the blackmanking Depaity-Assessor, Pomeroy, and he boudsman, Admiral, hasn't yet made up his mind wucture he will try to have him brought back. Pomeroy's flight indicates to some that his friends would make the surety good, bal Mr. Admiral says that he has been approached by no one on the subject. This is the first time lie ever signed a bond, he says, and he doesn't think he will go on another soon. Want la known as the "stiff" game has been played pretty extensively in this city, out, as the merchanta taken in are not inclined to talk, the names of none of the victims can be given. The game is thus: A man with several Assessor's blancs would call at a store, look around, and say to the proprietor: "Pil put you down for so much,"—a sum two or three times what the stock was worth. The owner would remonstrate. Then the "Assessor's would say: "Give me \$10, \$15, or \$20,"—whichever he

There was a sale of trotting stock, consisting of five stallions and one mare, advertised to
take place at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon, the
animals being the property of Mr. B. F. Akers, of
the Kansas Stock Farm. In obedience to the notices in the papers, a few persons interested in
such matters appeared at the track about 2 o'ciock,
the hour set for the sale, but were informed that it
would not take place, owing to the fact that the
attendance was not such as to warrant the beltef
that remunerative prices would be obtained for the
animals. The horses were subsequently shipped
to Kansas City, for which place Mr. Akers took his
departure last evening.

departure last evening.

A few days ago a little girl on Goose Island was kicked by a fractions horse, and severely if not fatally injured. It is curious to note the number of similar accidents that have followed in close succession. Monday afternoon John Borgold, residing on Blue Island avenue, near Wood street, was kicked by a horse, and may lose his right eye in consequence. Early yesterday morning Fred Standinger, 10 years of age, and residing at No. 110 Fremont street, had his jaw-bone and several teeth broken-by akick from a horse that was running at large near the corner of Centre and Fremont streets. Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening John Lebnard, 12 years of age, residing at No. 297 Maxwell street, was run down at the corner of Centre avenue and Fourteenth street by an unknown man with a horse and buggy. His lower jaw and several teeth were broken, and his head and chest badly bruised.

The Sixteenth Ward Republican Club

The Sixteenth Ward Republican Club beld its first meeting of this year last night at the corner of Sedgwick and Sigel streets. Gen. Leake called the meeting to order and stated that the object was preparation for the County Convention of June 24 and the State Convention of June 26. The first business was action upon the resignation of Gen. Leake, the President of the Club. Col. Schaffner was unanimously elected President. He made a few remarks, saying that there was need that the Republicans raily again around the old flag and gain a victory. This was not the time for side issues. While he might be called an "aiarmist," he firmly believed that the country was in as great danger to-day as it was in 1861. It was merely to effect an immediate organization of the Club that he accepted the honor conferred upon him. Ald. Wetterer moved the appointment of a committee of five to present to the next meeting a ticket of five delegates to the County Convention. The motion was carried and the Committee appointed. The meeting then adjourned to one week from tonight at the same place. The Sixteenth Ward Republican Club

The meeting then adjourned to one week from tonight at the same place.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the proposed firemen's tournament in September was held last evening in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Gen. Stockton in the chair and D. J. Lyon Secretary. It was expected that the Finance and Executive Committees before appointed would be present for consultation, but by no means all were in attendance. Marshal Benner spoke at some length, recounting the general features of the tournament, and the amount of prizes to be offered. The intention was to raise \$20,000 in all, of which \$11,000 was to cover the cost of cash prizes. He hoped that the gate and other receipts would cover this whole expenditure. Several members of the Finance Committee reported the results of their canvass, which aggregated about \$5,000, and this did not include any of the most important branches of trade. After some further discussion the meeting adjourned, and the committees, the Finance Committee met, and effected a temporary organization by electing E. M. Phelps Chairman, and D. J. Lyon Secretary. The subscriptions, so far reported, amount to over \$4,000. Twenty thousand dollars is needed as a guarantee fund, and only 10 per cent of the subscriptions will probably soon be demanded. The meeting adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

An adjourned meeting of manufacturers was held at the Palmer House last evening to complete the organization determined upon a couple of weeks ago. There were about twenty present. Mr. D. H. Massın, from the Committee appointed for the purpose, submitted a plan of organization. It was brief and simple, the design being to make it a basis. The Committee snggested the appointment of several committees to deal with such matters as transportation, legislation, statistics, specimens, materials, etc., and to correspond with home and foreign associations. He also submitted a constitution. The name agreed upon was "The Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest." The objects of the Association are "to promote the common interests, develop the common benefits, and protect the common rights and privileges of its members, incident to which will be to procure regularly suitable statistics, to provide for the intercanage of information and experience, to collect and preserve valuable works and information of practical, scientific, and historical importance touching manufacturing interests; to form a collection and specimens of material and manufactured articles and fabrics as will serve to illustrate the progress, demonstrate the necessities, and record the achievements of this branch illustrate the progress, demonstrate the necessities, and record the achievements of this branch of industry; to recommend desirable legislation; to aid in the proper development of the principal resources of the country, and generally to take all proper measures for advancing the interests of manufacturing in all departments." The fees are: initiation, \$5: yearly dues, \$5,—the mitiation-fee to cover the dues for the first year. All persons or firms engaged in manufacturing, or representing manufactories located in the Northwest, may become members. Meetings are to be held the second Tuesday in every month, and the annual meeting the second Tuesday in June. The officers are to consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee to consist of the officers and five other members. An election is to be held Tuesday evening.

centive Committee to consist of the officers and five other members. An election is to be held Tuesday evening.

The sixth annual convention of the Emerald Beneficial Association of Illinois met yesterday in McCormick Hall. The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock a.m. by the Grand President, M. C. Francy, who delivered an eloquent address of welcome to the Convention. After several addresses by members of the Convention, a motion was made oy Mr. O'Brien that the Chair appoint a Committee on Credentials. Carried. The Chair appointed as such committee the Secretaries of the different Branches of the State. A motion of Mr. John Norton to adjourn for twenty minutes, so as to allow the Committee on Credentials to report, was carried. The Convention: Branch 1 (city)—M. C. Francy, M. O'Bren, Matthew Blake. Timothy Murphy, Patrick Mongoven; Branch 2 (city)—C. J. Hell. P. L. Fogarty, D. M. McGarry; Branch 3 (city)—Owen Farrelly, J. W. Nagle, Patrick Kean, John Meehan, William O'Brien; Branch 4 (city)—John Norton. John Higgins, J. J. Clements. John Croak; Branch 5 (Seneca. Ill.)—Henry Coyne, James Morrissov; Branch 6 (city)—J. J. Flanagan, T. Sullivan, D. Glesson; Branch 7 (city)—S. S. McIntyre, M. J. Ryan, Patrick McGuire, P. R. Downey, A. G. Duggan; Branch 8 (city)—Michael Mailoy, James Burke, O. J. McKean; Branch 19 (Wilmington, Ill.)—P. J. McKean; Branch 19 (Wilmington, Ill.)—P. J. McKean; Branch 19 (Wilmington, Ill.)—P. J. McKean; Branch 11 (Streator, Ill.)—T. F. McGrath. On motion of Mr. Duggan, the Convention adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock p. m. and went into election of officers for the ensuing year. The following were elected Grand President, M. C. Francy; Grand Vice-President, P. McGuire; Grand Secretary, John Higgins; Grand Tressurer, P. Keane: State Marshal, John Norton; Delegate to International Grand Branch, S. S. McIntyre, On motion of Mr. Downey, it was decided that the next meeting be hed at Seneca, Ill. On motion, it was decided that the Grand Branch hold a picnic on the last Saurcay in July. T The sixth annual convention of the Emer

THE CITY-HALL.

The Hildreth case will be considered by Powler Bros., of the Stock-Yards, have aken at par nearly all the scrip of Engine No. 2. Four cases of scarlet-fever were reported to the Health Department,—more in one day than for several months.

A great many people are building one-story brick dwellings on the outskirts of the city at a cost of from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

at a cost of from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

Corporation-Counsel Bonfield has gone to Mt. Vernon to get the scrip and certificate cases advanced on the Supreme Court docket.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Collector, \$383; water-office, \$6,556; Comptroller, \$48; total, \$6,987. He paid out less than \$300.

The Committee on Elections met in the afternoon for the purpose of taking up the Stout-Waldo case. The former, in his petition, alleged that franch had been committed, and stated that he desired a hearing. He was notified to come around. but, failing to do so, on motion of Ald. Gibbert: the Committee decided to recommense that

The following building permits were issued: A. Carison, two-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 212 Townsend street, \$2,500: A. J. Bignal, two-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 322 Fulton street, \$3,000. It is understood that several of the business men who joined the Syndicate did so with the idea that the money they paid in was to be used in taking up scrip at par. As only 92 cents is paid, they are now, it is said, trying to get their funds back.

is paid, they are now, it is said, trying to get their funds back.

There is much speculation as to the reason why no nominations were sent to the Council Monday night, but no one can answer the question. It is said now that nothing will be done until the Mayor-returns from Geneva Lake, which may not be for a week or ten days. The opinion of the Corporation Counsel that the terms of all the present officers, except his own and that of the Commissioner of Health, had expired by limitation, has been in the possession of his Honor for at least a week, if not longer. Perhaps the delay is for the purpose of giving time for the marshaling of riends to influence Aldermen. A fight will certainly be made on the confirmation of Mr. Farwell as Comptroller, but the general impression seems to be that those who want to beat him will be defeated. Hickoy's case is said to be a desperate one, and if he gets through it will be a close shave. Even the Irish Aldermen say they will not vote for him, but it is believed they will when the yeas and mays are called.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Collector yesterday placed austodian in charge of the effects of John Breems, No. 1401 Lake street.

The Hospital Committee was in secret rules for the government of the Hospital. The Hospital is already suffering from too much government, and the object of revising the rules is to get rid of a certain member of the Medical Board and get a pet of the Commissioners in his place. In the County Court yesterday special assessments. City of Chicago, in roll No. 1, 309, the petition was dismissed; in roll No. 1, 152, petition and proceedings dismissed; as to Lot 12, N. 5, of Lot 13, in W. 5, of Block 83, W. 5, Sec. 27, T. 39, N. R. 142; in rolls Nos. 1, 332-33-34 a rule was entered to file objections by the 13th inst. Since the Court has passed on the power of the Board to pay Walker \$28,000 for "extras," it was supposed that the Board would rush the matter through Monday. But not so. The report now is that the reason the claim was not rushed through is that his champions of the Board, feeling that they have license to do as they please in the matter, are contemplating voting him a larger amount.

Sherry and Connelly are amusing them-Sherry and Conneily are amusing them-selves just now compolating that they are not fur-nished with strawberries and cream as a part of their diet. Judge Jameson afflixed his signature to the record in Sherry's case yesterday, and it is to be taken to the Supreme Court to-morrow. An effort was made to get into it a statement of the demonstrations of Bernard McConville, brother of the deceased, during the trial, which, it is slieged, had much effect on the jury, but the Court would not permit it.

The object of holding committee-meetings The object of holding committee-meetings in secret has leaked out at last. Some weeks ago the firm of McDonnell & Co. was shown up, simply because the reporters had access to the bills. This was very unpleasant, and the Commissioners do not propose to have such things occur again. They do not object to the reporters hearing what they may say in committee, but they to object, and strenuously, to the reporters examining the bills they and the This is the secret. When ordered paid in the Board the bills are stowed away, and all the reporters can see, and, through them, all the public can know, is that Smith or Jones was ordered paid so much.

CRIMINAL.

L. Wachser complains to Justice Wallace that Fred Kraps, Charles Piper, and August Schra-der assaulted him last Sunday night on Milwaukee evenue and attempted to kill him with knives, and clubs.

A. W. Page waived examination yesterday before Justice Foote, and was held to the Criminal Cent: in bonds of \$1,500 for the embez-ziement of about \$200 from R. R. Brown, a paper-collar manufacturer at No. 157 Fifth avenue. Marshal Belden, an ex-divorce procurer, is Marshal Beiden, an ex-divorce procurer, is under arrest at the Armory, charged by Flem Harrison, colored, with obtaining money by false pretenses. Harrison gave him \$20 on a contract for \$35 to get a divorce, but changed his mind, and now wants his money back.

Private-Detective McDonald last night suc Private-Detective air-Donaid ast night suc-ceeded in arresting, at No. 36 Fig street, John D. Vail, Jr., who is wanted on a charge of bastardy, the particulars of which were fully given in yea-terday's Tribune. Aid. Cullerton, who went to Indian Grove to effect the arrest, got the slip. Officer John Thomas, of the Twenty. Officer John Indians, or the Iwenty-second Street Station, wants a medal. He yester-day arrested James Kearney, bridge-tender of the Archer avenue red origing, for violation of the city ordinances, Thomas claiming that the bridge was kept open for fifty-one minutes as a single stretch. John Wedge, a farner at Gurnee Station, was yesterday lodged in the County Jail charged with receiving stoien property. An incorrigible thief named Herbert Heyworth was recently sent to the Penitentiary for one year for stealing a horse and bugyy from Kern Cash. Wedge bought the horse, and now refuses to give it up.

Adele De Rose, a homely young white wom-an, and Richard Turner, a homely young colored man, while passing along Fourtb avenue last even-ing, arm in arm, were assaulted by a wench named Estella Johnson, whose jealousy was aroused to the hignest pitch at seeing Turner in company with a white woman. In the melce Turner was cut on the right cheek, but not seril'urner was cut on the right cheek, but not seri

Thomas Tinsley, the man from San Fran-

Thomas Tinsley, the man from San Francisco who charged a young man named Maitland with the embezziement of \$1,200 worth of mining stock, and who caused Maitland's arrest here, was immeli arrested yesterday on Maitland's complaint, and required to give bonds before Justice D'Wolf to appear June 14 and answer to the charge of perjury. Tinsley was once before arrested on the same charge, and discharged by Justice Kaufman for want of prosecution. constable Doran, Tom Barrett, Joe Ives, and Sheriff Ray, of an adjoining county, were before Justice Salisbury yesterday, charged with arson. The decision in the case was reserved till to-day. The circumstances are that Doran held a writ of restitution to cust a colored man named Brooks from a house in Oak Park belonging to Deios De Wolf, of Oswego, N. Y. Doran, with the assistance of the above-named persons, served the writ, and, after he had turned the people of the burned the house to the ground. The Court remarked yesterday that he knew no law forbidding a man from burning his own property.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the marked yesterday that he knew ho haw forbidding a man from burning his own property.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Joseph Harris, Thomas W. Owens, William Coleman, charged with the burglary of Otto Meisner's saloon, No. 180 Twenty-second street, \$1,000 to the 18th; James David, vagrancy, \$25 fine; No. D. Gervais, discharged, on a charge of swindling; Peter Salmon, vagrant, \$100 fine; Micaael Normille, of No. 1405 Arnold street, maltreating his family, \$25 fine; Thomas W. Owens, larceny of silverware from the Avenue House, \$500 to the Criminal Court. Justice Morrison held Paddy Guerin for carrying concealed weapons in \$500 to the 12th; Mary Glvan, larceny, \$500 to the same date; Ellen Smith, drunk, \$500 to the little; Lizzie Keys, street-walking, \$100 fine; James Morton, Jr., larceny from his father, \$500 to the Little; James Barnes, larceny of household goods from Norman McKay, of 491 Jefferson street, \$500 to the Criminal Court; John Rourke, burglary of Graham's stove store, No. 247 Blue Island avenue, \$500 to the 12th; Thomas Carson, vagrant, \$25 fine.

Minor arrests: Minnie Bateman, a re-

Island avenue, \$500 to the 12th; Thomas Carson, vagrant, \$25 fine.

Minor arrests: Minnie Bateman, a respectable married woman who persists in going astray, and who was last evening rescued by the police from a Fourth avenue brothel; Louise Wilds, Minnie May, Maggie Stewart, and ida Macy inmates of a "Biler" avenue bagnio in which an old Granger was yesterday robbed of some \$17; John Tooley, larceny of clothing from A. S. Cook; Nettie Boyd, larceny of \$10 from Edward O'Donneli; Warren Springer, disorderly, on complaint of S. C. Megill, both being prominent citizens in the West Division; J. C. Torgeson, a jeweler at No. 183 Milwaukee avenue, charged with an assault with a deadly weapon upon Daniei Sullivan, of No. 169 North Union street; Thomas Wood and Martin Fanning, two youths just liberated from the House of Correction, were yesterday caught picking pockets by the boy detectives at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets; Sarah Koester, larceny as bailee of a watch and chain from William Lewis, a waiter at the Commercial Hotel; James Coyle, a bell-boy at the Sherman House, accused of stealing a watch and chain from a guest.

P. M. ARTHUR.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS is perhaps the strongest of all trades-unions in this country. Their membership includes at least a very large proportion of the better class of engine-drivers in the United States and Canada, and, owing to their intelligence, their organization is slmost perfect, and they profess to take into consideration the interests of both themselves and their employers. their employers.

Mr. P. M. Arthur, of Cleveland, is the Grand

Mr. P. M. Arthur, of Cleveland, is the Grand Chief Engineer, or chief executive of the Brother-hood, and, judging from the appearance of the gentleman, the members could not have made a wiser choice in a leader. His opinions and advice are received with attention and appreciation by them, and at once become a sort of law. Mr. Arthur has just attended a quarterly meeting of the several divisions of the Brotherhood in Minnesota, beld in Minnesota, on the Oth inst., which, it is reported, was largely attended by the Order. On his return to his home, Mr. Arthur stopped over in this city, and a reporter met him at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon, and had a chat with him upon the labor ansation generally. A madlum-sized.

sions, and demonstrated Mr. Arthur to be a cautious, conservative person, not given to hastily forming his opinion.

After introducing himself, the reporter requested Mr. Arthur to state

HIS MISSION IN THIS PORTION OF THE WEST, and his views in a general way upon the great labor question that is agitating the public mind. He commedced by stating that, about a year ago, the Brotherhood in Minnesota had organized a system of quarterly meetings, which were to be attended by the different subdivisions of the State. At the meeting held in March, it had been decided that he should be invited to attend and speak to the members at the meeting to be held on the 9th of June. It was in response to this invitation that he had undertaken the present trip, and, in order to save time, and see as many of the brothers as possible, he had stopped at Milwankes on his way up and met the division there. After comprehending the system of the quarterly meetings organized in Minnesota, he had decided to see the three divisions of this city on his way back and exgest a similar organization here. He had made arrangements to meet the Brotherhood of Chicago last evening at Division No. 10 rooms.

The writer asked him what the state of feeling was that all present existed between the Brotherhood and the officers of the different roads.

He replied that, so far as heard, it was excellent. He knew it was this way upon the Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul, the Illinois Central, and some other roads, from personal investigation.

Mr. Bradbury, a representative engineer from

westigation.

Mr. Bradbury, a representative engineer from
the Illinois Central Road, was in company with
Mr. Arthur, and he was called upon to corroborate
this assertion so far as his road was concerned. hich he did. Mr. Arthur said there had been

Mir. Arbur said there had been

No TROUBLE WHATEVER
since the trouble with the Reading Road, and there was likely to be none, as there was no cause nor inclination on the part of the engineers to strike. They were perfectly satisfied. He said a great many people were under the impression that the Brotherhood was working in unison and sympathy with the Communists; "but," said he, "I say to you as a representative of the Chicago press, that uo strike is contemplated, and in no sense are we in league with the Socialists or Communists."

"I do not think that is the general impression here," said the reporter. "It is rather understood here, I think, that the Socialists are only waiting for a strike from some one of the labor organizations for an excuse to make trouble, but they do not expect any of the better class of trades-unions to ally themselves with them unless they have some sort of a personal grievance."

not expect any and the modes they have some sort of a personal grievance."

Mr. Arthur said that this put him in mind of an article in the newspapers recently at which he was greatly amused. It was written by a correspondent of the New York Tribune in Washington, he believed, and it was afterwards copied into the Cleveland Leader. The article was in the form of an interview between the correspondent and a member of the Socialistic party, in which the latter stated that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was in sympathy with the Socialistic move member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was in sympathy with the Socialists' movement, and that at a certain hour of a certain day every locomotive in the country would come to a stand-still. Mr. Arthur said there was nothing of this kind on foot in the Brotherhood. In the riot of last summer he had heard that some engineers participated in the general strike, but he add not believe that they belonged to the Brotherhood. Mr. Arthur then proceeded to define BIS OWN INDIVIDUAL POSITION

and views upon the all-absorbing question. He

HIS OWN INDIVIDUAL POSITION
and views upon the all-absorbing question. He
said that he deprecated strikes at all times, but
sometimes the Brotherhood was placed in a situation where it became absolutely necessary, in
order to assert the rights of the members. In
every case where trouble existed it was where
the officers of a road refused to confer with the
representatives of the Brotherhood. He had always adhered to the belief that capital and isborwere identified in interest, and at all times an
amicable settlement of difficulties could be obtained by the representatives of both sides conferamicable settlement of difficulties could be obtained by the representatives of both sides conferring with each other. The peopie, constantly on the alert for the outbreak of some kind of disturbence, were apt to attach great significance to his traveling about the country among the divisions of the Brotherhood, and think that he was called by the latter to settle some point of dispute, when his visits were no more than those of a leader-of Odd-Fellows or Freemasons, when visiting the different divisions of his Order throughout the country. He merely went out by lavitation, to talk with the men. In conclusion, Mr. Arthur reiterated that he anticipated no strike or trouble of any kind, so far as the Brotherhood was concerned, and its members were not in sympathy with the Communists.

JOSEPH COOK. "DOES DEATHEND ALL!" ormed the subject of Joseph Cook's lecture las

somewhat larger audience, made up mostly of he church-going element, than his lecture one week ago to-night on 'Strikers and Communists." The Rev. Arthur Mitchell performed the pleasan but rather unnecessary office of introducing him to his audience, and stated that the lecturer would speak again in Chicago on the 27th inst.

Mr. Cook was received with applause. Starting out in his brisk way, he asked if there was no Ewing, no Corwin, no there of great names. Their bodies had been buried beneath the sod, but had they no souls? Socrates told his followers not to sorrow for his death, since it was only his body that was to be buried since it was only his body that was to be buried.

A Communist sgrave in Berlin the other day bore over its portals the inscription, "No hereafter; no meeting; no immortality!" Such was the materialistic view shared by a certain school in England of whom Frederick Harrison was one. mmortality, while not positively denied by that school, was never affirmed. Huxley and Tyndall would call the doctrine of immortality a pleasant dream, a mere hope. But the free-thinkers themselves disagreed on this subject of immortality, some denying it aithgether, and others asserting, as did Socrates of old, that the relation of the soul to the body was that of the harper to the harp. According to the materialists, the brain would be crushed under the hoofs of the horse called Death, and the soul would cease to exist because it could no longer be secreted. If the materialists were right, Dante, in his expectation of meeting Beatrice in the hereafter, and Burns, writing to "Mary in Heaven," were wrong, and the human instinct appeared to mislead us. Shakspeare had written of "the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," and thus explained what "puzzles the will and thus makes cowards of us all." Without considering the physiological view of the question just at present, he argued from chool, was never affirmed. Huxley and Tyndall

bourne no traveler returns, "and thus explained what "puzzles the will and thus makes cowards of us all." Without considering the physiological view of the question just at present, he argued from

THE PRINCIPLE OF CORRELATION.

that there was an after-death existence. Where there was a migrating instinct there was a South to match it. Did God keep his word with birds and fishes, and not with men? There was a country benind the veil, or there was not. If not, there was simply an after-state of nothing but vacuity in it. On the doctrine of correlation Emerson rested in his last essay; and Bryant agreed with him. Neither of these men was; a theologian. Canon Farrar neileved in an opportunity after death for repentance, but did he propose to rest his chances of future bliss on that opportunity? [Applause.]

But Mr. Cook did not propose to neglect the physiological view of the question. He accordingly stenoed to one side of the lecture-desk, and, pointing to a highly-colored series of figures, inducted his audience into the mysteries of protoplasms, bloolasms, etc. It was noticeable, he said, that life-matter had power to divide itself. Where did it come from? The power of animal and vegetable reproduction, he believed, came from this power of life to divide itself and take up nutriment. The child was related to the parent as the willow spray to the drooping tree. Matter was of three kinds,—nutrient or germinatory, organic, and formed. In the formation of tendons was their nothing but mechanism,—a haphazard, fortuitous putting together?

The composition and action of the tendon and the muscle precluded the possibility that it was mere mechanism. By all the known methods of dissection, there was no difference between the two; but from their workings it was seen that here were two different shuttles. Was it life or mechanism that wave us? Was it life or mechanism that carried the nerve spirally, and with perfect precision, around the muscle? [Applause.] Here were certain facts, and thus were were two states, there wa

bring materialization to its greatest dimenty, lot one ask it

HOW TO BRIDGE THAT CHASM.

Until it could bridge that chasm by merely chemical and physical forces, the theory of evolution could not be proved. But materialism now admitted that matter could not move tisself. How, then, could it account for the weaving of these tissues, or any it was mechanism and not life! Something moved, something did build, against the physical and chemical law, as the boat against the tide, propelled by the cars in the hands of a living organization. There was, therefore, individuality in the plan behind the oak, the lion, the palm, the eagle, the man—something, a forceast, life. Here Mr. Cook gave Berbert Spencer's lucid definition of life, adding

Something caused the form of the parts of an embryo. The cause must go before the formation, and tite must go before the organization, and was independent of it, just as the cause preceded the effect. In short, life was the cause of organization. If death was defined as disorganization end all? and now could one know that disorganization ended all, when it was known that organization ended all, when it was known that organization ended all, when it was known that organization ended all not begin all. [Applanse.] Why not dare to say, then, that disorganization did not end all? There were two kinds of mechanism—the automatic, or lower, and the influential, or higher. Behind the keyboard we must imagine a higher cause, initiating the movements of the keys, and that cause was not matter. Ivory was not music. What lay behind? Tyndall had said he didn't care, and had thus shown his unwillingness to investigate truth. not matter. Ivory was not music. What you hind? Tyndall had said he didn't care, and had thus shown his unwillingness to investigate truth. Christianity, on the other hand, asked for full investigation. Every change must have an adequate cause. The key-board must have a musician behind it, for matter could not move itself. [Applause.] Draper, the great physiologist, had said he knew, simply from physiology, that there was an external agent, and that, as the destruction of the optical nerves did not destroy the light, so the destruction of the brain did not prove the destruction of the exterior agent acting upon it which we called the soul. The argument for the immortality of man was not weakened by all that might be said about the immortality of instinct. Dissolve man and you would come upon the finest part, which could neither be twiched nor seen. He did not know but that it was fine enough to go into Heaven. There was a something in man which did not change, his sense of personality, of identity,—and the conclusion was forced that he was woven on the plan of a man,—on the plan of a peculiar individuality, this same individuality, remained after the earthly organization was dissolved: [Applause.]

THE SOUTH TOWN.

TAXPAYERS' MEETING. An adjourned meeting of the complaining South ast week, viz. : to form an association of taxpay ers on the South Side to secure equitable assess-ments. Mr. J. H. Kedzie presided. As a men ber of the Executive Committee appointed at the last meeting, he made an informal report, recommending the formation of an assorecommending the formation of an asso-ciation, to be supported by \$5 initiation-fees, for the purpose of collecting facts which would show the glaring inequalities of the present assessment. These facts, it was believed, when shown to the Town and County Boards would result in the ordering of a new assessment for the South Town. As to the matter of equalizing the assessment by taking from that for the South Town and adding to those of the other towns, Mr. Kedzie did not think that could be done in the County Board, for the good reason that a majority of the Commissioners would probably vote against.

of the Commissioners would probably vote against it.

Mr. George Harding endeavored to enlighten the meeting. He made it very apparent that he had belonged, or still belonged, to the Citizens' Association; that Derickson was the cause of its present trouble; that he had prophessed to the said Derickson that the latter's ideas on assessing would, if carried out, result just as they resulted,—in property being assessed at 100 cents on the dollar; that the Citizens' Association as a body was down on Derickson and his works,—very much so, in fact; and that the best thing the meeting could do was to organize, not for the present only, but for the future, and make a determined effort to secure equitable as well as low assessments. Then, speaking more particularly with reference to the present, he would appeal, as an association, first to the Assessor (who surely could not be lost to all sense of fairness), and, in the event of failure there, to the Town and County Boards. He thought it high time for the oppressed taxpayer to rise in his might and resist the encreachments of the professionsi tax-enter.

time for the oppressed taxpayer to rise in his might and resist the encroachments of the professions! tax-eater.

This sentiment apparently animated the entire meeting. The association scheme was thought of most favorably, the idea being that it would require the services of real-estate experts to show to the Town and County Board just how outrageous these assessments were, and that in order to obtain the money to pay such experts it would be better to club together and apply an initiation fee to that purpose. The idea was finally put in the form of a motion, which prevailed. The initiation fee was made \$2, instead of \$5, which was thought rather steep, and calculated to keep out a large simple of oppressed taxpayers, and the sum of \$20 was collected on the spot. Mr. Kedzie was elected President of the organization, Mr. P. E. Stanley Secretary, and Mr. George H. Lafin Treasurer. An adjourned meeting for the purpose of completing the organization was ordered for Friday afternoon at 3 o clock at the Grand Pacific.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL. The Chicago and Milwaukee Clubs will play Stocking Park this afternoon. The reception to the returning Chicagos should be a large and

Each pitcher had 17 balls called. Larkin had 13 strikes called off him, and Sa

Struck out—Chicago, 4; Forest City, 8.
Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes,
Umpire—H. J Dehlman, formerly of Erie.
Boston, June 11.—Base-ball: Bostons, 3; In-

dianapolis, U.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11.—The base-ball
game between the Cincinnati and Providence
Clubs has been postponed on account of the bad LONDON, Ont., June 11.—Base-ball: Tecum-ehs, 5; Rochesters, 2. THE TRIGGER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
QUINCY, Ill., June 11.—The meeting of the Illinois Sportsmen's Association commenced at Singleton Park this forenoon, under the most Singleton Park this forenoon, under the most favorable auspices. Trains arriving last night and this morning brought quite a number of delegations, the principal cities of the State being represented by these later arrivals. Full teams were found to be present from Chicago, New York. St. Louis, Evanston, Jacksonville, Clinton, Champaign, Atchinson, St. Joseph, Mo., Peoria, and Galesburg, and smaller places were equally prompt in sending their delegations. The first shoot was at ten birds each, \$5 entrance fee, for which 65 persons entered. Hanworth, of Quincy, Erb, of St. Joseph, J. J. Kleinman, of Chicago, and Johnson, of St. Louis, each made clean scores, and in shooting off Hanworth took first money, \$130, Tom Stagg, of Chicago, second, Kimble, of Peoria, third, and Wilcox, of Chicago, fourth. The second shoot was not finished when darkness set in.

in.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, June 11.—The National Rifle
Team met to-day and rescinded their recent
action appointing Creedmoor as the place for
this year's match. It is now believed that the
match will come off on the Bay View range,
near Chicago. L. Weber succeeds the late Gen.
Dakin as Captain of the team.

Messrs. Schaefer and Siosson played a game of 1,000 points at G. L. Dunlap's residence before a select party Monday evening. Slosson won, making 1,027 in 37 innings, an average of 27.75. His runs of over 100 were 299 and 100. Schaefer's score was 718, his average 19.94, and his best runs 295, and 144. The same players will play 1,000 points for a purpose to a first score was 110 players.

nis best runs 200, and 144. The same players will play 1,000 points for a purse at one of the principal clubs this evening.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday says:

An effort is being made to have one of the three champion billiard games between William Sexton and George Schaefer take place in this city. One of the games to be played in Chicago, one in New York, and the third at a point not yet decided on. Should the game be played here, it would create a furor in billiardistic circles and draw forth the largest audience of the season.

THE TURF.

THE TURF.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 11.—At the races here to-day the track, though good in the morning, was heavy at the start, quite a heavy shower of rain having fallen at noon. The three-minute race for a purse of \$500 began at 3 o'clock, and was won by Brown George, Elia Earl taking second money, Michigan third. Time, 2:50, 2:88, 2:50. The 2:25 race for a purse of \$500 was hotly contested, and resulted in Modoc's taking first money, Mountain Quali

econd, Yankee Sam third, and Dick Wright burth. Time, 2:31½, 2:31½, and 2:32½.

SUPREME COURTS.

MICHIGAN. Court sirteen opinions were announced this morning. The following cases were affirmed with costs: Pratt vs. Lewis; Sackner vs. Sackner; Reidinger vs. Cleveland Iron Company; Smith vs. Demarrais; Bewick vs. Fletcher; Pennsylvania Fire-Insurance Company vs. Kittle; Johnson vs. Continental Insurance Company; and Gibson vs. Cranage. Brown vs. The People, affirmed; McClure vs. Holbrook, affirmed and continents at the Action of Sally Holbrook, as

People, affirmed; McClure vs. Holbrook, affirmed, except as to defendant Sally Holbrook, as to whom the decree is reversed, with costs of both courts; The People vs. Bringard, no error found in the record, and court below advised to proceed to judgment; Rindskopp vs. Deruyter, reversed, judgment entered for defendant, with costs of both courts; Brockway vs. Innes, reversed, with costs of both courts; Brockway vs. Innes, reversed, with costs of both courts; Sarah Horn vs. Wayne Circuit Judge, mandamus allowed; Wells vs. St. Joseph Circuit Judge, mandamus denied. Orders to show cause were granted respectively in the cases of Fletcher and Hunt vs. Kalamazoo Circuit Judge, and denied in the case of Goode vs. Wayne Circuit Judge. Motions to dismiss the writ of error in Hall vs. Parker, and the appeal in McLung vs. McLung, were denied. The Regents of the Michigan University, by their counsel, Judge Jonathan G, Ramsdell, moved that the appeal of the Prof. Douglass laboratory case be entered and dismissed. Judge Douglass appeared for the appellants, and as he was surety on the appeal bond. Chief-Justice Campbell, who is his brother-in-law, did not sit in the case, and Justice Marston presided. The motion to dismiss was grounded on the fact that the decree of the court below is not final, and the case is, therefore, not appealable. To this stage Judge Douglass acquiesced in the position that said appeal had been taken only as a measure of extreme precaution to protect the rights of the appealant. The Court ordered an appeal to be entered and dismissed, all questions involved being likely to come up on an appeal from a final decree in the case. Two cases were passed, viz.: Allen et al. vs. Foster, Robinson vs. Hoyt. Argued: Bullock vs. Taylor et al.: Sawyer vs. Von Hausan et al; Rose vs. French et al. and Rickle vs. Dow et al. being argued at the close of court. Call to-morrow: Nos. 30, 53, 78, 80, 81, 83, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 96, and 44.

ILLINOIS.

Mr. Vernon, Ill., June 11.-Chief-Justic Craig, of the Supreme Court, announced to-day that all applicants for admission to the Bar would hereafter be examined by the Apellate Court. The case involving the legality of the recent election in East St. Louis, in which a mandamus upon the Tassurer of that city is prayed for, was to-day taken up by the Court.

INDIANA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 11.—Liquor-dealers express considerable satisfaction over the recent ecision of the Supreme Court, that towns and ities cannot levy a special tax of the sale of liquors in their limits.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GENEVA LAKE, Wis., June 11.—The cisco fish are running in great force, and millions of them appear daily, and several thousands are taken rith the book every day. The sport lasts from laylight until darkness, and the flies which are used for bait are very plenty. Anglers are on the lake in large numbers from Chicago and elsewhere, and the fine sport is expected to con-

FREE RIDE TO SILVERMAN'S SALE OF LOTS. A special train will leave the Madison-Street bepot, also the Wells and Kınzle Street Depots, at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) morning to carry free of charge all who desire to visit Irving Park; Montrose, and Jefferson and attend the great auction sale of lots in Silvarman's Addition.

MARRIAGES.

CRANE-RESVES—At Brunswick Street Wesleyan Church Halifaz, N. S., Tuesday, June 4, by the fiev. S. F. Hustis, Robert H. Crane, of Chicago, and Mary E., youngest dauguter of James Reeves, Esq., of that city.

DEATHS.

PICKERING—On board the Steamer Russia, May 20, on her passage from New York to Liverpool, Ruth M., wife of A. H. Pickering, of Chicago. She leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. The remains will be embalmed and returned to this city for interment. The party will embark on the Russia for New York the 15th inst.

New York papers please copy.

KETCHUM—In St. Lou's, on the 8th inst., offconsumption, William R., youngest son of the late R. T. R. Ketohum, of Albany, N. Y.

MARTIN—Kale Mack, wife of Joseph Martin, June 11

MARTIN-Kale Mack, wife of Joseph Martin, June 1.

Funeral will take place by carriages to Calvary Comters at 10 o'clock a. m., Thursday, 13th inst., from her late residence, 229 Twentieth street. Friends are invited to strend.

15T New York papers please copy.

DENNERHY—The funeral of the late James Francis Dennehy will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 37 Huron-st., to the Cathedrai of the Hely Name, thence to Calvary Cemetery by carriages.

CORNEAU—June 11, very suddenly, Fannie Williamson, wife of Edwin G. Corneau, aged 28 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
A complimentary to Mrs. Addle M. Goodnow, will be given at West End Opera-House this (Wednesday) evening, June 12.

evening, June 12.

THE REV. GEORGE MULLER. OF BRISTOL, ENgland, will hold a minister's conference in Farwell Hall to-day at 11 o'clock. All ministers are invited. He will also preach in the Second Presbyterian Church this evening at 7:45 o'clock. Those on the South Side who usually attend public worship are, by agreement of the pastors, invited to be present. THE PRAYER-MEETING OF THE FIRST PRESBY terla Church, appointed for this evening, will be omitted to join a stendants upon that meeting are in vited to join a stendants upon that meeting are in vited to join a stendants upon that meeting are in vited to join a stendants upon that meeting are in vited to join a stendants upon the Second Freebyteria Church to be conducted by the Rev. George Muller Bristol, England.

THE OLD AND NEW MEMBERS OF THE EXECU-tive Committee. Fourteenth Ward Republican Club. will stitude a meeting to-night at 8 o'clock as Lasher's Hall, No. 656 Milwaukee-av. AUCTION SALES. By D. D. STARKE & CO.,

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE

Wednesday, June 12, at 9:30 a, m. AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FURNITURE,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND. N.E.W. AND SEGOND-HAND.

M. T. Chamber Sets. H. A and Rep Parior Suita. M. and W. T. Tables. Lambrequina, Sideboards. Wardnesses, St. Congresses, St. Congresses, Easy Chairs. Cl. House Chairs and Rockers, Bookcases. Writing Tables Trilinder Desks, Axminster. English Body. Tapesty Trilinder and Ingrain Carpets, Chandeliers. New Harness, Hair. Moss. Wool, and Cotton Matiresses, Quennsware. One Fins 7-octave Piano, and 1 Coan & Ten Brocke Leather-Top Buggy in good order.

Household Goods of all kinds, General Merchandise, &c., &c.

Goods at private sale during the week.

D. D. STARKE & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR NEXT REGULAR WEEKLY SALE. SATURDAY, June 15, at 9:30 a. m., a large variety of New and Second-hand Furniture. Carpets, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs. Rockers, Mattresses, Queensware, Glassware, and Household Goods of all kinds. D. D. STARKE & CO.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-st.

Housekeeping Goods. Our sale will embrace Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Pier glasses, lace curtains, lounges, oil paintings, and gasy chairs.

We will offer a good line of new and second-hand carpets that must be sold. We have received another large lot of No. agookstoves, guaranteed to give satisfaction.

One fine organ, and one billiard-table complete.
WM. MOOREHOUSE, Auctionee

LAWN MOWERS. Stone-Something New, Handsome, Durable, and Cheap. PHILADELPHIA.
The Very Best Made.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
LAWN MOWERS REPAIRED.
Seeds and everyuping for the Gas-

MOWERS Seeds and everything for the olden. H. G. SAVAGE & CO., 77 State, Seedsmen and Florists VASES Laws Settore, Stands Por Trailing Rose TARRANT'S SELTZEB APERIENT.



AUCTION ALES. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO.

PEREMPTORY SALE LIVERY STABLE

AT AUCTION, WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 12, at 10 o'clock, at his stable on Harmon Court, east of Wabash-av. The stock consists of 5 Buggy and Business Horses, 1 two year Coit. 3 Leather-Top Buggies. 1 Jump-Seas Buggy, 1 Gpen Buggy, 1 Kurress Wagon, 5 Single Harnesses. 1 Express Harness, nearly new: lot Feed, Hay, together with everything appertaining to the business.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO. A sectioneers.

Furniture, Carpets, &c., Parlor Sults, Chamber Sets, Lawn Chairs, Mantel Mirrors, Pier Glasses, Crockery and General Merchandise, AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 12, at 9 o'clock, as our Salesrooms, 173 and 175 East Handolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioners, THURSDAY TRADE SALE. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, &c.

Bankrupt Sale Men's, Bops', and Youth's Clothing

AT AUCTION

THURSDAT MORNING, June 18, at 9:30 o'clock, at
our Salesrooms, 173 and 175 fast Randolph-st.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. BANKRUPT SALE

he entire stock and equipments of a first-class Livery AT AUCTION. Friday Morning, June 14, at 10 o'clock, at Stable No. 372 West Madison-st., We shall sell the entire stock, consisting of 24 horses.
7 carriages, 8 buggies, 3 single wagons, 5 sieighs, four-horse sieigh, 5 sets double harness, 9 sets bags harness, hay outter, horse power, robes, blankes, one small safe, etc., etc.

By order of

Provisional Assirves.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Austione By GEO. P. GORE & CO., St and 70 Wabash-av.

Clearing Out Auction Sale CHOICE CUSTOM-MADE

Boots, Shoes & Slippers Wednesday, June 12, at 9:30 a. m. All summer goods must be closed out in the next two weeks, and at this sale 1,600 Cases must be closed, many of them being of the CHOICEST GOODS MADE.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-sv.

On Thursday, June 13,

CROCKERY.

AT AUCTION. A large and well-assorted stock will be offered, con-isting of White Granite, C. C., Brown, and Yellow Ware. Also 30 Decorated Toilet Sets.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Anctionsers.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, At Noon, Thursday, June 27, 1878, On her deck, where she lies, at the POOT OF EAST PIEST-ST., EAST COVE. OSWEGO, N. Y.,

here she can be examined daily, Sundays only except-ed, the ONE UNDIVIDED HALF PART (with the appurtenances belonging thereto) of the

LARGE AND POWERFUL STEAM TUG. ALANSON SUMNER, Six years old, with plain head and round sern on deck, no mast, a first-rate sea-hoat. Longth, 137 feet breadth, 24 2-10 feet; depth, 11 1-10 feet; measures 20 and 42 hundredths tons; allowed to carry weive passengers; has life-saving and fire apparatus, as provided by law; one high-pressure engine, with cyf.nder 2 inches in diameter, with 28-12 feet atroke of phiton, all in good order; two boliers (fire-box in form) 18 feet long, 66-12 feet diameter; allowed steam pressure so los to the aquare Inch. Terms, 30 per cent and the auctioneer's fees, immediately after the sale; appearance of the control of the sale; and the sale; appearance of the sale; appearance of the sale; appearance of the sale; and the sale; appearance of the sale; appeara

By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO., AUCTION SALES.

Wednesday, June 12 BOOTS & SHOES
Thursday, June 13 DRY GOODS
Friday, June 14 JEWELBY Sales at 10 o'clock sharp. CHAS. R. RADDIN & CO. SPECIAL NOTICE

10 o'clock sharp, shall close at auction, a large an STOCK OF JEWELRY.

Sale peremptory. Catalogues now readv.

CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE

FRIDAY NEXT,

Friday Morning. June 14, at 9:30 a. m., NEW PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, A PULL LINE CARPETS,

Office Desks, Chairs, &c., &c., General Merchandles &c., &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers By HENRY FRIEDMAN, 200 and 202 East Randolph-st. On Wednesday, June 12, at 9:30 Cclock. 18 Crates English Iron Stone China, John Maddock & Hone.
20 Crates American White Granito China.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

90 Maddock & John White Grants
10 Carles Apericas White Grants
10 Carles Rock and Yellow Ware.
75 Elegantly Decorated Tolies Sets, with
5 Elegantly Decorated Tolies Sets, with
Car Lond of Glassware, asserted.
G. W. BECKFOHD, Auctioness. By M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

AT AUCTION, BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS, TUBSDAY, June 11, at 12:30.

Large line of desirable goods just received. No reve on sample lots.

HAIR GOODS. HARP MY Pet. SARATOGA WAYE of natural curty hair improves woman to the period of the p Wign made to order and warrant will made to order and warrant and a BURNWAM, 202 W. Madison St., CHICAGO

TRUNKS.

VOLUME X WHITE GO

FOREIGN

GREAT REDU

PIQU For Children's

SATIN BRO Made from Egypt for Ladies' Wear,

Field, L WABASH Between Madison & MINERAL WAS

HIGHLY EFFER APPROVED by the Academie d ditesale in France authorized ench Government. ench Government.

4ccommended by the highest M.

4ccommended by the highest M.

4ccommended for seasickness.

4deightful beverage.

4deightful beverage.

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4deightful beverage. Not only a luxury, but a necessible had of all Wine Merchant Mineral Water Dealers the es, and wholesale of

FRED'K DE BAR SOLE AGEN NOS. 41 & 43 WARREN-ST Every genuine bottle bears the APOLLINARIS COMPANY (LI Apollinaris GROMMES & I

WESTEND WILL OPEN JUNI

Among other improvements a VATOR has been added, and the B ter Bathing Establishment improv Applications now received by D 52 Broadway, New York; also by at the Hotel after May 1. **GRAND UNION**

ROOMS CAN BE SECURED OF HENRY CLAIR BLOCK ISLAN

UNITED STATE SARATOGA SPRINGS Open for the Season to Octobe TOMPKI

OIL KI

PRICES—Single Burner, Double, 32, 33, 35,50, 34, 2c. Two-hole tops, \$1,50 and \$5 Flat-Heaters, 50c: Steamers, 55c. At THE OIL-STOYE ST Directly opposite the I

MANASSE, OPTICIAN. PRICELE Pine Spectacles suited to all sciples. Opera and Field Glasteopea, Barometers, &c.



MA W. Madison-st | 420 W.

199-203 RANDOLPH-ST. SUMMER RES

LONG BRA PRESBURY & HILDRET Transient Board reduced to \$4.0 ates according to location and ro

Saratoga Spring THE LARGEST AND MOST M. MER HOTEL IN TH WILL OPEN JUN

THE OCEAN VIEW HOTEL, c It is situated on a Bindf overlook it there are no neated or malarlous blowing from the Ocean renders sible. Bathing, Yachting, Fishir Music. Prices in accordance wite circular to

PICEON COVE Pigeon Cove. Cape Ann. Mass. one of the pleasantest houses of Coast. MRS. E. S.